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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIX ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

THURMAN AND SILVER

Misrepresentations of the Late Senator's Views Are Corrected.

HIS SON WRITES OPEN LETTER

Addressed to the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Road.

NOTES JUDGE THURMAN'S REAL SENTIMENTS

Shows That He Always Stood for Bimetallism and Believed It the Country's Salvation.

Columbus, O., September 17.—(Special.)—An open letter has been addressed to J. Ewing Brooks, vice president of the Pennsylvania road, by Allen W. Thurman. Mr. Thurman resents the aspersions which Mr. Brooks cast on the memory of his father, the late Judge Thurman, and speaks for himself in a very forcible manner. Mr. Brooks, in a recent speech to the railroad men of this city, hinted that Judge Thurman was not a silver man during his lifetime, and used the expression, "I appeal from the younger to the elder Allen."

The letter is as follows:

"To M. J. T. Brooks, Pittsburg, Pa.—Dear Sir: From what I've been told and from the report I saw of your speech here the other night, you said, in speaking of the act of 1873, that you appealed 'from the younger to the elder Allen.' By this you no doubt intended to convey the idea to your audience that father knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver.

"Why did you thus indirectly state what you must have known to be false, if you have taken the least trouble to investigate? If you had taken the least trouble to investigate you would have found that Judge Thurman said in the senate:

"'I cannot say what took place in the house, but I know when the bill was pending in the senate, we thought it was merely a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that there was even a squint toward demonetization.'

"And if you had intended to be honest in your statement you would have referred not only to this statement, but also to the speech made by him, in showing how in a codification of the laws, with the knowledge of scarcely anyone, the whole villiany was perpetrated.

"The further inference to be drawn from such reference to Judge Thurman was, and you must have intended it as such because you linked my name with his as if to draw a comparison between the beliefs of father and son, that he was in favor of a gold standard. Again, if you had examined not only the congressional Record, but the record of the monetary conference of 1881, you would have seen that such an insinuation cannot be truthfully made. In one short paragraph at the Brussels conference his words settle any controversy in this direction. He said:

"'I believe that bimetallism will ultimately prevail, for I cannot see how the vast structure of credit, the most distinguished feature of modern industry and commerce, can be supported on a gold basis alone. With both metals its base has often been found too narrow, but with one it would be, to my apprehension, positively unsafe.'

"He lived nearly fifteen years after this declaration, and if I heard him refer to it once, I did so a hundred times, because as year by year he saw the increasing demand that was being made by the different countries upon gold alone, he clearly saw and said his prediction must by verified or national, corporate and individual bankruptcy would be almost universal.

"After he had gone, however, you come here among the people with whom he had lived for forty years and not directly, but indirectly, try to make them believe just the opposite of what every public and private utterance he ever made showed was his belief. There can be no meaner kind of deception than for a man who pretends to be a public teacher, and especially when he is proclaiming that only his side is honest, to indirectly attempt to impose upon his audience as you must have done upon yours.

"Any praise which you may have bestowed upon Judge Thurman only makes your deception the more flagrant."

ALTGELD WILL REPLY TO SCHURZ

Governor Will Make Full Answer to the German Orator.

Chicago, September 17.—(Special.)—Governor Altgeld will reply to the speech made by Carl Schurz last week.

It will be Governor Altgeld's greatest effort during this campaign. Schurz is particularly repugnant to him, and Altgeld will undoubtedly tell the public just what he thinks of him. The speech is to be delivered Saturday night at Central Music hall, upon which occasion he is to be given a reception by the Cook County Marching Club.

It has been asserted that the club was seriously crippled by the defection at Indianapolis, and, to prove the assertion false, the club is making extraordinary efforts to impress the thousands along the line of march and the thousands more at the hall.

Governor Altgeld will be escorted to the hall in a blaze of red fire, roman candles and sky rockets, which will be the first important spectacular demonstration of the campaign in Chicago. After that night big demonstrations of a more or less pyrotechnical nature will follow fast.

INDIANA WILL HAVE NO FUSION

Populists and Democrats Can't Agree in Hoozier State.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 17.—Fusion between the democrats and populists was defeated today. The populists demand seven of the fifteen electors and the withdrawal of Sewall while the democrats were willing to concede but 4 of the electors and demanded the withdrawal of the populist state tiket.

INTERVIEW WITH JONES

Chairman Denies Reports Sent Out by Chicago Papers.

Estimate of Bryan's Strength Is Given Out by Democratic Headquarters. Shows What Is Expected.

Chicago, Ill., September 17.—When Chairman Jones reached his room at democratic national headquarters today he made the following statement:

The report appearing in a Chicago morning paper to the effect that Senator Gorman will from now on be the practical head of the democratic national committee is an unfounded and malicious falsehood, known to be false when it was written and known to be a falsehood when it was printed. There is no foundation whatever that I am to retire from the active management of the campaign; that Mr. Bryan's programme is to be changed and that the campaign in the eastern states is to be abandoned.

Senator Jones construed these reports to mean that "the gold standard cause was in desperate straits."

Senator Jones declared that Mr. Bryan's tour in the east was being made with the full co-operation of himself and the national committee, and so far as Senator Gorman was concerned, he was acting in full accord with the committee, doing all he could to increase the majorities expected in the eastern states mentioned. Based on the political outlook, as viewed from democratic headquarters, the press bureau gave out an estimate by states as to the Bryan majorities in November.

These estimates give Mr. Bryan thirty-six of the forty-five states, with 324 electoral votes, leaving out New York and New Jersey.

Illinois is claimed by 45,000; Indiana, 30,000; Iowa, 30,000; Wisconsin, 30,000; Minnesota, 25,000; Michigan, 30,000; Nebraska, 20,000; Missouri, 60,000. North Dakota is not claimed.

HARRISON DECLINES TO BOAST.

Ex-President Requests That No Appointments Be Made for Him.

Chicago, September 17.—Ex-President Harrison has asked the national republican committee to make no appointments for him to speak. His time is too much taken up with his private affairs to permit him to make campaign speeches, according to a letter received from his private secretary today.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 17.—The republican state committee has failed in its attempt to secure the services of General Harrison in Indiana during the campaign. General Harrison, however, has promised the Madison republican committee to make a speech in Indianapolis. This promise was made some time ago, and he has never asked to be relieved from it.

SITUATION IS STILL CRITICAL.

Constantinople Correspondent Says Danger Threatens.

London, September 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the situation there does not give any evidence of improvement. He adds:

"We are on the verge of a crisis. The opinion in diplomatic circles is that unless a British fleet appears shortly in the Bosphorus, either Turkey will totter to her ruin, falling into the hands of the czar, or a Russian fleet will take advantage of some special outrage and of the apathy of the powers to occupy the Bosphorus, and from that vantage ground, which we ought now to be holding, dictate terms to Europe. All the British residents are astonished because a fleet does not come."

All the morning papers will publish a communication, which in their editorial comments they describe as a semi-official communique, defining the attitude of the government on the Armenian question. The communication says:

"In view of the great anti-English outburst in the European press, the British government wishes it to be understood that its policy is unchanged. It is acting in complete accord with the other powers, as hitherto. Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, daily confers with the other diplomats in Constantinople. Nevertheless, public feeling in Great Britain has been so outraged by the shocking events that have occurred in Constantinople that the government would never be supported in again siding with Turkey. If the powers cannot co-operate in ending the carnage caused by Turkish misrule, the only course open to Great Britain is to stand aside and hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs."

CUBANS WANT TO TAKE WEYLER

Insurgents Advancing and Massing Troops for a Great Battle.

Havana, September 16, via Key West, September 17.—Puerto Principe advices report that Gomez was encamped on September 7th at Guasimas de Agramonte with fifteen cavalry squadrons and was marching westward. It appears that he initiated the march to reinvade the western provinces.

The government is rushing troops to the central part of the trocha, near Jucaro and Moron to prevent the insurgents crossing.

It is reported that Myri Reduez with 1,500 men, forming Gomez's van guard, crossed the line recently and is now on the borders of Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara provinces.

Quintin Banderas has arrived in Remedios district and is waiting Gomez's arrival to take command of the infantry in the new invasion.

Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped with large forces on the Danes estate, south of Pinar del Rio city. An attack on the city is expected.

It is rumored Weyler will soon take command of the Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio with the intention of expelling Maceo from the province. If true, great fighting is expected on account of the strong positions held by the insurgents and their desire to crush Weyler. The Cuban chiefs have determined to make any sacrifice to effect Weyler's capture. The excitement in commercial and financial circles is increasing. Bank bills have fallen fifteen and discount sixteen. Houses have canceled foreign orders and there have been no transactions on the stock and produce exchanges for the last two days.

FACTION FIGHT IS ON

Republicans Hold Siamese Conventions in South Carolina.

TWO TICKETS ARE PUT OUT

Lily Whites and the Regulars Are at Complete Outs.

MURRAY ATTACKS THE STATE CONSTITUION

Says It Must Be Overthrown and Contributes $100 to Start the Fund. Excitement Created.

Columbia, S. C., September 17.—The twin state conventions, representing the two factions of the republican party in this state—the Melton faction, known as the union reorganized republican party, and the old line republicans, which faction was recognized by the national convention—were called to meet in the statehouse.

The Melton wing was called to order at noon by State Chairman Melton, who urged the unity of the two wings, but said he wanted unity with honor. Temporary President W. W. Russell said it seemed to him that now in South Carolina more than ever before action and not talk should be the order of the day. The prayer of all was for the success of the reorganized republicans. He attributed the temporary defeat of his party to a peculiar chain of circumstances. He was for peace and unity, but with honor.

Mr. Duncan, of Newberry, introduced a resolution looking to the appointment of a committee on conference, and it was agreed to.

The "regular" faction met at 2 p. m., with E. A. Webster presiding. In his opening speech Webster indicated an opposition to compromise with the Meltonites; they had been turned down, he said, by the national convention, and could do nothing.

J. T. Dickerson was elected chairman.

General Smalls suggested that the convention was ready to hear overtures. This was opposed by many, but when S. E. Smith appeared from the other convention he was received. Smith started to make a speech, but was shut off, being told to read the document. He persisted in speaking, and being called down, retired with his paper of peace. The regulars were enraged at the insult.

The convention proceeded to appoint committees, and then adjourned till 8 p. m.

Regulars in Evening Session.

The evening session was opened with reading of the platform, which was rather lengthy and differed in no particular from the usual republican platforms.

Then a state ticket was nominated. R. M. Wallace, white, of Sumter, is the gubernatorial candidate.

The committee from the other side inviting a compromise was here received, and an equivocal reply which indicated a refusal was sent.

The convention then named its presidential electors, and adjourned at midnight.

What the Lily Whites Did.

E. A. Smith was appointed to confer with the other convention as to a compromise. On his return, discomfited, he recommended that another attempt be made. A committee of seven was thereupon appointed to visit them. After recess the first thing done was the passage of resolutions of sympathy for Cuba.

The conference committee bore to the other body an apology for Smith's action and a proposition that they join issues in the coming fight. In the interim the platform was read. It indorsed the St. Louis platform; declared unalterable opposition to the present system of cheating in elections; opposition to Tillmanism; condemnation of lynching.

A full state ticket of white men with Sampson Pope at the head was nominated, after some discussion. The general opinion was that they had a live organization and wanted something to do on election day.

The "regulars" here sent in a communication saying it was out of their power to interfere with nominations to be made by congressional conventions and that a committee from their convention had already been appointed to select presidential electors, which would confer with a proper committee from this convention.

The lily whites sent an answer to the "regulars" that as it was evident they did not wish to act with them for the betterment of the republican party, the negotiations to that end might be considered at an end. This action was received with cheers.

A full electoral ticket was nominated.

Murray Attacks State Constitution.

George W. Murray here took the floor. He had an important matter which must be pressed immediately if his people were to get from under the infamous constitution of this state. He held in his hand what would crush it as it was crushing them.

He then read the act of congress which provided the means whereby the several southern states had their representation in congress restored to them. By the terms of this act, he claimed, no United States court without nullifying the act could do otherwise than declare the South Carolina constitution null and void. He had consulted three leading law firms of Washington and this was their opinion.

Murray's statement was received with loud cheers. He suggested they apply to some United States circuit judge for a writ of mandamus to compel the registration of the negro voter of the state. As a starter for the fund he gave his check for $100.

The executive committee was instructed to push the matter with the least possible delay.

Republican Campaign in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17.—(Special.)—The republican campaign was opened here tonight with speeches by Candidate Tillman, Congressman Foster V. Brown and Judge Lewis Shepherd, of this city. Mr. Tillman's speech was much the same that he delivered at Jonesboro. He asserted that he had no purpose of attacking ex-Governor Taylor's private character and disclaimed any intention of indulging in any personalities.

Judge Shepherd ridiculed Taylor and stated when he came to Chattanooga Mr. Taylor had to "borrow money to get out of Nashville, and had to beat his friends to get away from Chattanooga."

This tirade thorough disgusted all of the respectable element of the audience and solidified democrats for Taylor.

FLOCK TO HEAR HIM

Bryan's Trip Continues a Constant, Enthusiastic Ovation.

GROWS AS HE MOVES EAST

His Speeches Meet with Assenting Applause Along the Way.

GLORIOUS TRIBUTE TO HIS PRINCIPLES

There Is No 'Idle Curiosity,' but a Desire To Hear True Democratic Doctrine.

Charlotte, N. C., September 17.—Half-past 8 o'clock this morning was the early hour set by William J. Bryan in complying with the request of his Charlotte supporters to make a speech here. The special train furnished Mr. Bryan by the North Carolina state reception committee arrived from Asheville at a late hour last night, and was sidetracked while the candidate slept. At 8 o'clock a. m. Mr. Bryan left the train and, under escort of the local Knights of Pythias, the Hornets' Nest Riflemen and numerous horsemen, proceeded to the post-office park, where he addressed several thousand people at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan said:

"I have talked until my throat is sore and shaken hands until my hands are sore, and you yell until my ears are sore. (Laughter.) And the campaign, instead of being ended, has only fairly commenced. (Cheers.) Sometimes the opposition papers say people gather together from idle curiosity. A man has to have more than idle curiosity to stand out in the sun in such a crowd as this to listen to a speech. I was here two years ago and had a chance to see a great many of you, so it was not necessary for you to come for the purpose of seeing me. But I am glad to speak to you about the paramount issues of the campaign. The democratic party has taken a position, which is also the position of the populists and the free silver republicans, against the issue of bonds in time of peace, and against the trafficking of syndicates who save the nation at so much per save from the extremities in which they themselves have placed the government for the purpose of saving it again at a high price. (Laughter.)

"Our opponents go upon the theory these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more. It reminds me of a man down in the swamp country, who was troubled with mosquitoes, but one of his friends said mosquitoes never troubled him, because at night he was so drunk he did not know the mosquitoes were biting and by morning the mosquitoes were so drunk they did not bite any more. (Laughter.)

Waiting for More Medicine.

"Our opponents seem to reason on that plan. Instead of stating a policy they believe to be good for the American people, they content themselves with taking a step at a time and furnishing a temporary remedy for a disease which they themselves have brought on the public. I am reminded of a story told of a doctor. I don't want any doctors here to take offense because it is not a doctor in this town. The doctor was called to visit a child, and the child grew worse, until finally its life was despaired of. The doctor told the mother nothing more could be done; that it was not worth while to punish the child with more medicine; just give it a little water if it was restless, and await the final result. The mother watched the child through the night, and thought it was a little stronger in the morning. She watched it through the day, and instead of failing, it grew better. She watched it through another night, and in the morning had more hope than the night before. The doctor came around to find out why the child had not died. The mother explained the situation. The doctor examined the child and told the mother it was a fact that the child was getting stronger than when he saw it last, and if it continued to improve as it had been, it would soon be able to take some more medicine. (Great laughter.) Our opponents have been giving us bond issues just about as fast as they thought the people were able to stand them. After we had one bond issue and the people complained, they would wait a while until they thought the patient was able to stand another bond issue. (Laughter.) We want to get rid of these doctors and try medicine that will restore the patient, and not wait until the patient is strong in order to weaken him with more medicine." (Cheers.)

Speaks of the Bond Issue.

Mr. Bryan then repeated what he had said heretofore in denunciation of the bond syndicate contract, and added:

"They tell us it is necessary to make these contracts. I deny it. If our treasury department were run in the interest of all the people, instead of being managed by Wall street financiers in their interests, it would not be necessary to make these humiliating contracts." (Cheers.)

Continuing, he said:

"Our opponents are afraid if the Chicago ticket succeeds, law will not be enforced and order will not be preserved.

That is what they say, but that is not what they fear. They know if the Chicago ticket is elected that the laws will not only be enforced against the little people who transgress but against the big ones who conspire against the nation. (Cheers.) They say they are afraid property will not be secure. Your property will be more secure under our system of finance than it has been when men have been licensed to prey upon your property and eat the bread you have earned in the sweat of your brow. (Cheers.) I am not acquainted with local matters in your state. You have differences among you over those issues, but I beg of you that you will let nothing prevent the consolidation of all those who believe in the money of the constitution. (Cheers.)

"I trust you will allow no personal differences or local matters to prevent you casting the solid and united vote not only for presidential electors, but for members of congress who will give a president a chance to vote for a free coinage law. (Applause.) Remember, the president cannot act until congress has acted and it may be that the vote of one member of congress may determine whether free coinage will be successful. I know not what position you may take on other subjects, but if you are opposed to European domination in our financial affairs, if you are opposed to syndicates running this government for private gain, if you are in favor of the immediate restoration of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation, then let your ballots express what you think and let no one have your suffrage who does not stand squarely on that platform." (Cheers.)

Makes a Speech at Concord.

The Bryan special reached Concord at 10:35 o'clock a. m., and Mr. Bryan delivered a short speech from the covered stand to about a thousand people, who were very hearty in their applause. This is what Mr. Bryan said:

"I met some of the Concord people this

Continued on Second Page.

BULLETS FLEW THICK

Pitched Battle is Fought at a Turpentine Still.

NEGRO DEAD, WHITE MAN DYING

Two Desperadoes Open Fire on a Crowd of Quiet Workmen.

FUSILADE RESULTS IN FATAL WOUNDS

Card Player Kills His Victim at the Game and in a Running Fight Is Wounded Himself.

Valdosta, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—A riot resulting in at least one death and promiscuous and abundant blood shedding occurred today at the turpentine still of Lowdermilk & Rose, over the Florida line, between two negro desperadoes and several of the hands about the still.

The desperadoes were Will Rivers and Rich Griffith, two gamblers, who were discharged from the still for disorderly conduct a month ago.

In a game of cards at the head of St. Mary's river, at the still of Gein Brothers, a fuss ensued over the loss of money to a workman at that still and Rivers shot him to death.

Rivers and Griffith both left, and in the afternoon turned up at the still of Lodermilk & Rose, where they tried to get up a row with the workmen there. The manager of the place, Nathan Johnson, attempted to quiet the negroes and to get them to leave the place, when they opened fire upon him sending several bullets into his body. A young negro boy standing near was also struck by flying shot and a fusillade ensued, in which nearly a dozen shots were fired.

Johnson fired several shots after he had fallen to the ground, while a workman, Angus McNeal, emptied both barrels of a shotgun at Rivers. A negro named Jim Brown also tried several shots. Rivers was struck, but managed to get away. He was followed to a settlement on the Suwanee river, where the fusillade opened again. Seven or eight shots were fired at Rivers and his partner and it is thought that at least four of them took effect, but neither of the desperadoes was brought to a halt.

The wounds of the foreman and manager of the bulsness of Lowdermilk & Rose are thought to be fatal, though he was living at last accounts.

Rivers and Griffith are the most desperate negroes in the section, having been guilty of several murders, and it is stated that a reward of $700 is out for the arrest of Rivers alone.

Dr. Rose, of this city, who is interested in the buisness of the still, offered $50 reward this evening, and other parties have added $25 for the negro's arrest.

If Johnson dies he will be the second victim of unprovoked murders at the hand of Rivers in one day.

Rivers could be easily identified, being a small negro weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds. He has been cut to pieces in fights and has scars all over his body, with a large one under his throat. He has a limp in his walk.

A posse of 250 or 300 people is hunting for the negro everywhere.

GEN. ROLOFF HAS BEEN JAILED.

Cuban Officer Arrested on Warrant Secured by Spain.

New York, September 17.—General Carlos Roloff was arrested last evening and taken to Ludlow street jail, where he was locked up.

The charge made against him, on which a warrant for his arrest was issued, was that of aiding and abetting an expedition to Cuba. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander this forenoon, and held in $2,500 bail for examination.

General Roloff is a veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, and is a major general in the present Cuban army. He came to this country from Cuba about two months ago, upon a private mission in behalf of the cause, and since his arrival, it is stated, he has been watched by detectives put upon his track by the Spanish consul.

The charges against General Roloff are based upon his alleged connection with an expedition sent from this port to Cuba on the steamship Laurada on August 9th. General Roloff, it is alleged, eluded the detectives shortly after the expedition sailed, and has been traveling through the country for several weeks. He returned to this city yesterday, and as the officers had been informed that he was about to leave for Cuba, they made the arrest. General Roloff is secretary of war of the Cuban provisional government.

TWENTY YEARS FOR MURDERESS

Girl Sentenced to Prison for Killing a Man.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 17.—(Special.) Bessie McCoy, the girl murderess, was today sentenced to twenty years in the state prison for the murder of Joe Metz in this city a short time ago. She is the daughter of Ellen Smith.

The girl is now only eighteen years old, but is the mother of a child three years old.

The crime for which she was sentenced was committed two months ago. One night while in charge of her mother's house two men came to the door and demanded admittance, which was refused them.

One of the men, Joe Metz, who was drinking, argued with the girl, and testimony showed that he attempted to force an entrance, whereupon the girl shot him directly through the head, causing instant death.

TWO BONDS GET DAVIS FREEDOM

West Point Man Released from the Troup County Jail.

LaGrange, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Thomas A. Davis, the erstwhile banker of West Point, who has been in Troup county jail for the past month or six weeks, was liberated this afternoon.

J. C. Mayfield, of Atlanta, and J. H. Cleveland, of this county, signed two bonds for him for $250 and the other for $150. The $250 bond was for the warrant sworn out by Mr. T. C. Mayson, of the Frank E. Block Company, charging the defendant with larceny after trust delegated. The other warrant was a charge from the Gate City Coffin Company.

WARREN NOT CAPTURED

Many Believe, However, That Officers Have Him Hid.

Governor Atkinson Wires the Sheriff To Protect the Negro So That Law May Take Action.

Cuthbert, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Lum Warren, the negro who assaulted Mrs. John Bass, has not been officially captured.

It was said that Warren was arrested on the farm of Hon. O. B. Stevens, below Dover, near the lines of Terrell and Dougherty counties, and that parties had identified the negro and that the arresting parties were heading this way with the prisoner via Cordray's pond, in Calhoun county, and Fountain bridge, this county.

The information further was that Warren would be carried to the place of the crime for identification by the aggrieved parties. Hundreds of people assembled at the bridge and Bass's and nothing could have prevented a lynching had Warren been carried to the scene of the tragedy.

Today a majority of the people think that Warren has been arrested and that he is being secreted for the purpose of landing him safely in this or some other jail.

People were going in every direction last night. Hundreds of strangers and people from the country were in Cuthbert last night.

Last night Mayor P. L. Moye and Sheriff W. C. Bynum received the following telegram from Governor Atkinson:

"Have offered $500 reward for capture of Lum Warren with evidence to convict. When captured protect him at any cost, that the courts may dispose of him according to law.

"Wire J. H. Varnadoe, Valdosta, what company he can place at your command, and if you do not hear from him you are at liberty to call on the company either at Dawson or Fort Gaines, with instructions to secure special trains, if possible, and report promptly. Do not wait too late to protect your prisoner. Confer and act in concert."

To this the mayor and sheriff replied, in substance, that the report of capture was not certain. Based upon rumor of supposed arrest, that it occurred twenty-five miles distant, off telegraph line, that upon present report military was not needed, and that it was too late to communicate by wire for military, anyway.

The mayor and sheriff further assured the governor that they would do all in their power to comply with his instructions.

The general impression seems to be not to allow the prisoner to reach Cuthbert and be placed in jail. Judging from the present attitude of the people, white and colored, it would take a good-size army to prevent a lynching. Over five hundred people, with shotguns and rifles, were in close reach and communication last night.

All rumors have so far proved untrue. There will be no burning at the stake, though a lynching seems certain.

THREE NERVY BOYS AT WORK.

Chattanooga Knee Pants Wearers Arrested a Murderer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 17.—(Special.)—George D. Barnes, Jr., and his brother, thirteen years old, and another boy tonight held up Will Peeples, a negro, one of the murderers of D. A. Hood, who was killed a week ago.

The lads arrested the fugitive at the point of a winchester and escorted him to the jail. A $25 reward had been offered, which will be paid the nervy boys.

Peeples made a confession at the jail, in which he says that Monroe Ivy, another negro, murdered Hood, and that he only kicked him after he was down, not knowing whether he was dead or not. He was taken before a justice of the peace and committed to jail to await a preliminary hearing.

Hood was an engineer in the employ of the government at the works near Colbert Shoals, and was found lying dead in an open field. The coroner's jury found that the man had come to his death by strangulation.

The apprehension of Peeples has created much excitement and officials are now hunting for Ivy.

BEAT HIS WIFE MERCILESSLY.

Mrs. Marvelle Whipped Because She Wouldn't Take Medicine.

Griffin, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Late yesterday afternoon H. C. Marvelle, who for some time past has been employed by Osborne & Wolcott in the capacity of bookkeeper, had an altercation with his wife in regard to a dose of medicine that he wished to give her, and which she declined to take.

Becoming enraged he proceeded to administer punishment to her in the shape of blows, and kicks. He kicked her off the back steps of the house in which they live and afterwards dragged her back by her hair, then he choked her. Her cries for help were heard for some distance by the neighbors and as soon as possible they interfered and put a stop to the affair. The police were notified and made a case today.

About 4 o'clock this morning Marvelle procured a horse and buggy and drove through the country to Hampton, where he was arrested at 9 o'clock by oder of Chief Shackleford. He was brought back to Griffin this afternoon and put on trial, but the cases was settled, he paying all the costs. It is understood that the reason of this action on the part of the authorities was taken because his wife did not wish him prosecuted and refused to testify against him.

He says that he did not intend leaving the city, but only went to Hampton to see about getting a position, as he lost the one he held here a few days since.

WATSON GREETED AT HASTINGS.

Nominee Speaks in Nebraska and Moves on to Colorado.

Alma, Neb., September 17.—Hon Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, arrived here last night, having made speeches along the line from Lincoln to this place.

A big crowd greeted him at Hastings and elsewhere, to which he made short talks. He addressed an immense crowd here this afternoon, this being a populist community, and many farmers came from other counties. Mr. Watson urged the members of the party to stand firm for the ticket and eulogized Mr. Bryan and the Nebraska state nominees. He left tonight for Colorado.

RYDER JURY SECURED

Twelve Men Have Been Selected To Hear the Evidence

TESTIMONY BEGINS TODAY

Extracrdinary Questions Suggested for the Triers.

JUDGE DECLINES DEFENDANT'S REQUEST

Prisoner Enters the Courtroom Looking Well and at Ease—Attorney Fighting for Time.

Talbotton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Immediately after court convened this morning Ryder was brought from the county jail into the courtroom.

The prisoner looked well, and appeared at ease as he took his seat among his attorneys.

As Ryder entered the courtroom the call of jurors began. It was then twenty minutes after 8 o'clock, and throughout the forenoon session the work of obtaining twelve men impartial between the accused and the state went on. After the noon adjournment the slow, tedious work was resumed and by 4 o'clock was complete.

Twelve men, good and unbiased, were ready to qualify. They were: Andrew Jackson, H. T. Johnson, W. H. Jameson, J. T. Green, J. B. Eubanks, A. C. Noel, W. S. Culpepper, W. T. Childs, Jones Clements, J. A. Funderburk, Horace Jenkins and H. L. Matthews.

The first juror called was J. T. Green, and he qualified.

The defense attempted to ask him questions, but the state held that neither the state nor the defense had the right to ask a juror any other than the prescribed statutory questions when put upon his voir dire, unless evidence is brought to challenge his competency.

Mr. Worrill, for the defense, stated that they proposed to request the court to ask the jurors when put upon the court as trier the following questions:

"Do you not now believe the defendant guilty?

"Do you not now desire that the defendant be found guilty?

"Do you now presume that the defendant is innocent?

"Have you not a fixed and settled opinion as to the guilt of the defendant?

"Are not your feelings in the case in sympathy with the prosecution?

"Are your feelings against the defendant, W. L. Ryder?

"Have you any wish or desire as to whether the state or prosecution shall prevail?

"Have you any wish or desire as to whether the defendant, W. L. Ryder, shall succeed or be convicted in this case?

"Have you not given your opinion about this case before?

"Have you not talked with others about this case and the guilt of defendant, W. L. Ryder?

"Do you not now think the defendant, W. L. Ryder is guilty and ought to be hanged?

"Have you not a fixed opinion in your mind, formed from reading newspapers and conversation, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, W. L. Ryder?

"Have you such an opinion formed as to the innocence of W. L. Ryder?

"Were you at the mass meeting held in Talbotton on April 8, 1896?"

These questions would have settled the case at once, if allowed, for a jury cannot be had in Georgia which in some way has not heard or spoken of the case, as the newspapers have published numerous reports concerning it; but up to this time no evidence has been taken under oath.

Argument was begun on admission of these questions.

Authority was cited from the Woolfolk case on the 95th page of the 85th Georgia, and from the Copenhagen case, in the 14th Georgia, which, though before the code, they claim were reviewed in the 85th Georgia.

Mr. Worrell and Colonel A. A. Carson made able arguments to sustain the position of the defense.

Judge Martin read from the 43d Georgia a decision that when a juror was put upon the court as trier, evidence must be introduced showing the falsity of his statements. Then the court can ask any question it thinks proper, but not before.

The court so held and the questions were overruled.

The selection of jurors went on in a manner tedious beyond description, until the twelfth man had been secured.

With the completion of the jury the court adjourned until morning, when the testimony will begin.

It has been so hot here today that the crowd drank the three large wells of the public square entirely dry.

Colonel Bull, who was absent yesterday, was back this morning, and proposes to watch the jury. He knows all about every man, woman and child in Talbot county, and his service to the defendant is valuable. The weather is some cooler today and Judge Butt has made a place for the ladies outside the bar. With this arrangement the room will be more comfortable than heretofore, but will barely hold the crowd.

ALLEGED DYNAMITER IN JAIL.

Bell Arraigned and Remanded to Prison for a Week.

London, September 17.—Edward Bell, or Ivory, the alleged dynamiter who was arrested in Glasgow last Saturday, arrived in London at 8:10 o'clock this morning and was driven at once to the Bow street police court.

The prisoner was not handcuffed. He maintained his sullen demeanor, scarcely making reply to anything that was said to him by the officers. He was at once arraigned before the sitting magistrate, Mr. James Vaughan. The entry upon the charge sheet of the police court in his case was: "Edward Bell, alias Edward J. Ivory, an American citizen, of 211 Lexington avenue, New York, accused of unlawfully and maliciously conspiring with others to cause an explosion within the United Kingdom, to endanger and injure property; also of counseling and abetting the commission of crime."

The courtroom was crowded with newspaper reporters, and many artists, who were present for the purpose of making sketches of the prisoner, crowded around the dock.

The magistrate asked the prisoner his real name, and the latter replied, "Edward J. Ivory."

Detective Flood then took the witness stand and testified that a number of documents and £160 in money had been found in the possession of the prisoner when he was arrested. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

NO BREAK IN SLATE

New York Convention Moved in Accordance with the Programme.

J. B. THACHER FOR GOVERNOR

Platform Is in Intense Harmony with the Chicago Convention.

PURROY INSISTED ON MAKING A SPEECH

Sheehan Wires Grady That He Has Resigned as National Committeeman—Work in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 17.—As was the case yesterday, no band was present to enliven the crowd which waited for the democratic convention to begin its work.

The convention was called to order at 11:02 o'clock. Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego, presented the report of the committee on credentials. The report was adopted.

E. M. Grout, of Kings, reported that the committee on permanent organization had selected the Hon. H. H. Rockwell, of Chemung, for permanent chairman, and that the temporary secretaries be made permanent.

Senator P. H. McCarren, of Kings, and Mayor Molloy, of Troy, were appointed to escort Mr. Rockwell to the chair. He was cordially greeted.

Chairman Rockwell's speech was applauded mildly at intervals, but when he said "Let Bryan be elected," there was enthusiasm. More noise was made by the spectators in the galleries than by the delegates. J. B. York, of Kings, read the report of the committee on platform.

The first paragraph follows:

The democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the democratic party at the national convention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nomination there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares, as its deliberate judgment, that never in the history of the democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit than that given to the country by the national democratic convention of 1896.

The remainder of the platform was devoted to state politics.

When he finished reading the platform, Mr. York moved the previous question on its adoption. There were shouts of "No." Henry D. Purroy rose and protested. He was rapped down. The noes were more numerous than the yeas. The vote was put and declared carried.

Purroy Wanted Free Speech.

Purroy challenged the decision of the chair, and demanded a roll call. There was great confusion.

The chair ordered a roll call on the question as to the appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Purroy declared that his appeal was from the decision of the chair, declaring the previous question carried and stifling the voice of the questioner. Half a dozen delegates tried to be heard. The ayes were in support of the chair, and the noes were against.

Purroy protested and was rapped down by the chair's gavel. Senator Guy rose to a point of order, but was not recognized.

After much confusion the roll of delegates was begun. When New York was called every delegate voted aye until Henry D. Purroy was called. He asked to be excused from voting and upon being recognized took the platform to explain his reasons. He produced a type-written speech, which he read.

He protested against the stifling of free speech and declared himself unqualifiedly for Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform and declared that every delegate who so desires should be given an opportunity to express his support of the national ticket.

Mr. Purroy, after finishing his speech, withdrew his request and voted aye.

The chair announced that 226 votes, a majority, had been cast to sustain the chair, to 22 against.

On motion of Senator Guy the motion to adopt the platform was made unanimous.

Sheehan Announces His Resignation.

The following telegram was read:

"New York, September 17, 1896.—Hon. Thomas F. Grady, Chairman Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.—My resignation from the national committee has this day been farwarded to the Hon James K. Jones.

"WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN."

Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the state committee to fill all vacancies on the ticket.

Another resolution by Elliot Danforth, authorizing the state committee to nominate a court of appeals judge next year, as that will be the only office to be filled, was adopted.

Nominations for governor were then declared in order.

Albany county was called and Louis W. Pratt, of Albany, took the platform and presented the name of John Boyd Thacher.

When Allegheny was called Judge Frank Downs, of Binghamton, came to the front, and in a brief speech presented the name of William Sulzer. Delegate Gorman, of Erie county, seconded the nomination of Sulzer.

Thacher was nominated on the first ballot. The vote of New York settled it.

Thacher's Nomination Unanimous.

William Sulzer was recognized and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. It was carried and John Boyd Thacher was officially declared the nominee for governor.

Colonel Danforth presented the name of Wilburn F. Porter, of Jefferson, for lieutenant governor. Charles P. McClellan, of West Chester, seconded the nomination of Mr. Porter. There were a dozen others. William B. Reid, of Kings, moved that the entire vote of the convention be cast by the secretary for Wilbur F. Porter. It was so ordered and Judge Porter was declared the nominee for lieutenant governor.

Moses Shire, of Erie, made a brief speech nominating Robert C. Titus for associate judge of the court of appeals and reviewed his work for the past year. This nomination was seconded by many delegates and made by acclamation.

The electors selected are: At large, Robert H. Bush, of Horsehead; Benjamin Wood, of New York, and a full set of district electors.

At 2:40 the convention adjourned sine die.

TESTIMONY AGAINST DAUNTLESS

Judge Crovatt Acquiring Information Against the Fast Tug.

Savannah, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Judge J. A. Crovatt, of Brunswick, has been in the city for two days on business connected with the case of the filibustering tug Dauntless of his city.

He has been in continued consultation with Senor De Lago, the Spanish consul here, and considerable testimony has been gathered from parties who have been brought here. All their movements have been carefully veiled and they have taken steps to let no information get out. The principal witnesses, two dark-skinned individuals, apparently Cubans, were sent north today, and it is understood will appear at the trial of the filibustering steamer Laurada.

BUCKNER IS A RELIC

Was Put on as a Tail Piece Merely To Carry Kentucky.

LOAD IS TOO HEAVY FOR HIM

Bryan's Appearance in Kentucky Was Signal for an Outburst.

REPORTS HAVE NOT BEEN EXAGGERATED

In Louisville, the Very Heart of the Blue Grass Goldbuggism, He Was Royally Received.

Louisville, Ky., September 17.—(Special Correspondence.)—The intensity of the heat that has settled down on Kentucky during the past few weeks has been excelled by but one thing, and that is the intensity of the political excitement now to be found in every nook and corner of the grand old democratic state.

Kentucky has had famous campaigns, and there is no novelty here in the spectable of rousing political meetings. The state has always been fighting ground, but it is a part of contemporary history with which everybody is familiar, that so long as the party was true to its principles and traditions, there was no question of democracy's sway.

It is hardly necessary to even refer to the events that have put the state in the list of quasi-doubtful. The blight of the treachery which culminated in the Cleveland letter received here a few nights ago—the blight of Clevelandism and Carlisleism—fell upon Kentucky, and had the democratic masses been made of any less sterling material the state would undoubtedly have been lost to the party. It has now become one of the storm centers of the campaign, because the republicans hope to profit by that treachery. They claim Kentucky for their own.

It is a unique spectable in American politics, this of the republicans laying claim to the people at whose honesty and integrity they have made a point of sneering continuously, and for whom their mildest epithet was "bourbon." Will they be able to make their claim good?

Just now all eyes are on Kentucky. The democratic candidate for president has just passed out of the state, after a tour which has proved one of the most remarkable that any candidate or any campaign has ever known. Kentucky has never failed to show its loyalty to the true faith.

Carlisle was expected to deliver Kentucky, body and breeches, into the gold camp. Failing in this another son of Kentucky was drafted into the service of the money sharks, and the shrewd politicians who gathered at Indianapolis—the Hon. Marcus Aurelius Hanna paying the freight—thought that they were doing a very smooth bit of political work when they selected Simon Bolivar Buckner to hold down the tail place on the dotage ticket. The desperate fight made in Kentucky to carry the state to an indorsement of the Cleveland policy and the bitterness which that fight engendered, raised the hope of Hanna and his crowd that by a developing of the treachery begun by Carlisle they might hope to draw from the democratic ticket enough gold men to deliver the electoral vote of the state to the McKinley ticket.

For a time it looked as if this hope might be well grounded, and when it was announced that the formal notification of Palmer and Buckner would take place in Louisville, outside democrats began to fear that the claims of the republicans had some real basis.

The most significant results obtained from a canvas of the people is that the working men, almost without exception, are going to vote for Bryan and Sewall. What is known as organized labor is solid for the democratic ticket.

Here in Louisville and throughout Kentucky the same methods have been used by the railroads and big corporations to coerce their employes into voting the republican ticket that have been tried in other parts of the country. Men tell me that they have had direct intimation from their employers that unless they vote for McKinley their names will be dropped from the pay rolls. In every big manufacturing establishment there are paid hirelings who are drawing on the republican campaign fund for good salaries while they are putting in their time arguing for the McKinley ticket. How much good these men will be able to do the cause they are advocating is difficult to say. They are undoubtedly able to get their fellow-workmen in a way that nobody else can hope to, but their presence, and in many instances their identity, is known by their fellow-workmen and the indications are now that a good deal of the money which go to pay these men is being thrown away. It will not, however, do to minimize the power which these men are able to exert in the cities, though labor leaders here tell me that Bryan is sure to poll nine-tenths of the labor vote of Louisville.

I would say that whatever gold vote is lost to the democrats, whether it goes to McKinley or Palmer, will be fully offset by the accession by working men's vote which the republicans have had heretofore on account of their cry of protection.

The rural vote of Kentucky will be almost solid for Bryan. His reception in the aristocratic blue grass region has been no less enthusiastic than that which he met in western Kentucky, where everybody is for silver. The acknowledgments which have recently come from high republican sources that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would mean high prices to the farmers has absolutely clinched the rural vote for the democratic ticket. So it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that Kentucky will poll her normal democratic majority in the presidential election.

The part which Breckinridge plays in this campaign is not helping the gold men at all. It is not so much a belief in crowds smile at the name of Breckenride have been made against him, nor does it come from a spirit of criticism, but the Pollard experience resulted in knocking the blue grass statesman from the pedestal upon which he had stood, and he has now become a laughing stock in the eyes of the men who once admired him.

Buckner, too, is regarded very much in the same light. Both are "has beens," who, as the boys up in Louisville say, "cut not ice" at all.

The feeling toward Carlisle is different. Nine Kentucky democrats out of every ten you meet couple the names of Cleveland and Carlisle with that of Benedict Arnold.

The mention of Carlisle's name brings out the angriest kinds of hisses. The Breckenridge's guilt of all charges that and break into a broad laugh when anybody suggests that there is a vestige of Buckner's political strength left. The mighty have indeed fallen.

Don't worry about Kentucky. The democrats are with Bryan, and their platform is stronger than it has been in years and you may look for an old-time democratic majority.

WANT NO BEER DEPOTS

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of a Columbia, S. C., Brewer.

EVANS GRANTS FEW PERMITS

Prohibitionists of the Palmetto State Declare That the Dispensary Law Is Being Violated.

Columbia, S. C., September 17.—(Special) The prohibitionists have taken a hand in the dispensary.

One of the charges made by Mr. Duncan during the campaign was that Governor Evans had granted beer privileges to sundry persons without consulting other members of the board of control, and he hinted that the governor may have received some consideration for these favors.

By permission of the governor, Charles Narey, an alderman of this city, who was a liquor dealer before the dispensary, opened a beer depot here. He handles beer from a Georgia brewery, bottles it and delivers it by the dozen, or case, to stores and residences.

John C. Seegers, a wealthy ex-liquor dealer, reopened a brewery in the suburbs which had not been in operation for ten years, and supplies his beer to customers in the city and state. He was was given a permit to do so by the governor as chairman of the dispensary board of control.

The prohibitionists declare this to be all contrary to law and in violation of the letter and spirit of the dispensary act. Why, they say, should beer be sold in the dispensary for fifteen cents a bottle, and the purchaser have to give his name, age and residence before getting it, and yet be delivered by telephonic order at any place for seventy-five cents a dozen by these privilege holders—the state getting fifteen cents per dozen royalty?

T. J. LaMotte, secretary of the state temperance association, has begun operations by making an affidavit before Magistrate Smith, charging Narey and Seegers with violating the law and conducting public nuisances. The affidavit in each case is the same, and is drawn in the usual form of affidavits.

Under these warrants, it seems, the parties must be bound over to appear at the next term of court to answer to the nuisance, and in the meantime it is made the duty of the solicitor to take the papers as prepared by the magistrate and carry the matter before the circuit judge, who, upon the hearing, may determine the existence of the nuisance and discharge the case or order the proceedings continued to the circuit court.

The Palmetto brewery, just sold in Charleston under order of court for $55,000, does the same kind of business as Seegers does here.

Mr. LaMotte appeared before the magistrate according to appointment.

John P. Thomas was present to represent Messrs. Narey and Seegers, and the assistant attorney general, Townsend, to represent the state board of control.

Magistrate Smith stated that he had consulted the attorney general in regard to the matter, but before announcing his purpose respecting the proceedings he desired the parties present to express their views on certain points in the case.

Judge Townsend said he was there representing the state board of control. It rested that the question of its authority to issue such licenses should be judicially settled, and that he was prepared to agree to any proceeding that would accomplish that end.

Mr. Thomas suggested that the proceedings under the twenty-second section of the act as against the common nuisance would subject his clients to the closing up of their business, the seizure of their property, and consequently losses which might be avoided and the purpose of the prosecution gained, which was the settlement of the question of the authority under which his clients were doing business by proceeding under some other section of the act. He thought this ought to be done to relieve his clients of unnecessary loss under the proceeding.

Mr. LaMotte insisted that he had made the affidavit to meet the exact requirements of the section against nuisances which furnished a direct and speedy method of determining the issue raised, that no other proceeding, in his judgment, would accomplish this end.

After hearing suggestions from the different parties, Magistrate Smith said he felt bound to consult the attorney general further, and tomorrow morning would render his decission.

FOUGHT TO TOUCH HIS CLOTHES.

Demonstration on Labor Day Was Awe Inspiring.

Chicago, September 17.—(Special.)—When Bryan spoke at Sharpshooter's park, in this city, on Labor day, there was a popular demonstration, indicative of the love and admiration of the common people, which was not fully described in the papers, possibly because they are partisan, but more probably because the excitement of the incident was really beyond description.

At the conclusion of his speech Bryan was seized by a dozen men, lifted high in the air and carried to his landau near the entrance. His passage through the throng was like the progress of a prince. Men and women rushed forward to grasp his hand, even to touch his garments, and fought and struggled to get beside him. Borne upon the shoulders of the surging crowd, he was finally thrown, rather than deposited, in his carriage. But at that moment the pressure around the vehicle became greater than even. The horess reared and plunged and threatened life, but the driver could not move them through the dense mass of humanity. Men climbed upon the wheels of the carraige and clambered over the back of it, one on top of another and shouted for personal recognition.

It was a scene that no one, seeing it, could ever forget. Finally Bryan arose on the cushioned seat of the vehicle to plead for order, for it looked as though it would end in panic. His coat hung about his magnificent figure in disordered creases; his face was flushed with heat and excitement, and something that was almost akin to fear; his collar was unbuttoned and his necktie gone. But through it all he had unconsciously clung to his small valise, which contained a few articles of wearing apparel. As he stood up on the seat, however, the carriage suddenly moved with a plunge from the horses and the valise fell from his hand upon the heads of those beneath him. In a second it was seized by helf a dozen men, who were, apparently, perfectly frantic, and passing from one to another was torn in a hundred pieces, while the contents were eagerly snatched up and carried away, every remnant of valise and apparel, to be treasured as souvenirs for whose possession the crowd fought madly until divided among them. Even the collar and cuffs he wore were literally torn in shreds, each man fighting for the largest remnant.

It took nearly half an hour for Mr. Bryan to escape the crowd, and as he drove away he sank back upon the cushion of the carriage, white as death, for there is something awe-inspiring, if not terrifying, in a demonstration like that, and it is enough to make the stoutest heart tremble.

The incident is related to give a faint idea of the frenzied enthusiasm this man arouses. And everywhere he goes it is much the same.

FLOCK TO HEAR HIM

Bryan's Trip Continues a Constant, Enthusiastic Ovation.

Continued From First Page.

morning at Charlotte. I am glad to see the rest of you now. In my short time I cannot do better than call the attention to a few questions and give you an answer, so you can use them in the hand-to-hand discussion. Conversions are not made by public speaking so much as by one neighbor talking to another. People say they do not want 50-cent dollars, and appeal to the inherent sense of justice trying to show a silver dollar is a 50-cent dollar; they value silver by the bullion, which cannot get to the mint, and assume it will be only worth 50 cents under free coinage. Under free coinage a new demand is created. I cannot illustrate it better than this way: At home we get butter for 25 cents a pound the year round. The farmer goes to town in the fall and contracts for all the butter he thinks he will produce. In the spring he finds he has to sell it for 15 cents per pound because nobody stands ready to take his surplus at 25 cents. So with silver. If the mints are opened so every man with an ounce of silver can convert it into money, there would be no surplus to drag down the price. Can the United States take all the silver offered? If so, we can maintain the parity. The only way to know absolutely is to try, but we are encouraged to try.

"Remember that the silver of France, England and Germany—nearly all coined and used in the world—is worth more now as compared with gold than it would be here. France has more silver in circulation per capita than we have, and it circulates at 15½ to 1. Not an ounce has come here without rising 3 cents.

"The silver of England is worth more at home, and it would hurt England more than us, because there are more people there that use silver than ever see a piece of gold. China, Japan and India must have their supply, and we would take only what is left. If we can take it all we will fix the price at $1.29, and we would raise the price of those things which come in competition with the products of other countries, thereby restoring prosperity to the farmers, who could then purchase at the stores and make a demand for the product of factories. If you destroy the ability of the producers to sell the products of the factories, you destrov the factories, no matter what they talk about opening the mills." (Cheers.)

Rabbit's Foot for Bryan.

At Salisbury, reached at 11:15 o'clock a. m., Mr. Bryan was introduced to 4,000 people by Theodore F. Kluttz, chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago, who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination. Considerable enthusiasm marked the candidate's speech, and the cheers grew into intensity as he proceeded.

Just as Mr. Bryan was boarding his train he was presented with the left hind foot of a rabbit killed at midnight in a church yard during the dark of the moon.

Those who saw the presentation manifested their appreciation by exercising their lungs, and just as the train moved off the candidate called out:

"If all the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me, there is no possible doubt of my election."

In his Salisbury speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I am informed that Andrew Jackson was a law student in this city, and I am glad to tread the soil made sacred by the hero of New Orleans. (Aplause.) The principles for which I stand before the people are the principles taught by Jackson when he was the idol, not of democracy alone, but of the great common people, whom he at all times defended. (Applause.) When Jackson was president, his greatest fight was against the United States national banks. Those connected with that great banking influence denounced him, and applied to him just as abusive epithets as the money-owning and changing class applied to Thomas Jefferson before him and have applied to every one since who did not bow the knee to the Baal and worship the golden calf.

"At that time all the moneyed influences of this country were combined for his overthrow just as they have today combined to perpetuate a government of syndicates and for syndicates. (Applause.) The masses are interested in a government which guaranteed equal right to all and confers special privileges upon none. It is the classes who want to use the instrumentalities of government for private gain.

"The masses are too busy drying to make a living, and bearing burdens imposed on them, to crowd around legislative halls and spend a large amount to secure legislation which will enable them to get a larger amount out of the people. If the government will protect each citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is all that should be asked.

"We are now engaged in an effort to make the pursuit of happiness more to the masses than a mere idle pursuit with no prospect of overtaking that happiness. Our opponents seek to monopolize the opportunities of this country and let the trusts and combinations of wealth shut the doors of oppositions against the humbler members of society. (A voice: "Look this way!")

The Interest in the Campaign.

"I am glad you reminded me of it, because there were so many on this side, I did not suppose there were any more left to get on the other. (Laughter.)

"I am glad to note the intense interest in this campaign. I have noticed it all along the line. I have noticed among young men who are anxious to establish themselves and build up a constituency; I have noticed it among old men, who are praying that before their days are ended they may see the money of the constitution restored. (Applause.) I have noticed it among the mothers and wives who have been in every audience, crowding around the platform, because they especially have felt the pressure of the gold standard. Living expenses have been reduced, while the debts and the taxes of the farmer have held up.

"I am not surprised that they take an interest. If you could enter the homes of this nation and see how hope deferred has made the heart sick; if you could see parents who, in the hopes of better days, have planned for the higher education of their children in order that the children might begin the battle of life with greater advantages than their parents, but who have been compelled to keep the children at home in order to keep the wolf from the door, you would understnd what the gold standard means. It means a lower and lower order of civilization, and if continued we will sink down where the few own all the wealth and the many are simply dependent tenants.

"Our opponents try to divide the toiling masses and set the laboring men in opposition to the farmer. I warn laborers not to desert the farmers, who have been the friends of labor in every struggle to better their condition. The very people who today are attempting to use laboring men to defeat the farmer in their just cause, are the same people who have oppressed labor from the beginning of the world, and will do so again the moment they have the opportunity. (Cheers.)

"We have lost a few democrats by desertion, but the number is growing less each day, because the democrats who have not entirely agreed with us find if they leave the democratic party in its great struggle with plutocracy, they leave it to make a permanent home with those whom democracy has always fought since it became a party. (Applause.) They realize they cannot afford to separate themselves from those with whom their interests and sympathies lie." (Cheers.)

Says There Is a Triple Alliance.

Another large audience was at Lexington, where Mr. Bryan said:

"In this campaign, where our enemies are united against us, our friends are also united, and with the help of the democratic party, which adopted a platform at Chicago, which is pervaded with a spirit of American independence, and to those forces there brought together, have been added the forces represented by the populist party and by the free silver republicans of the United States. Against this double party opposed to us, we present the triple alliance, those who believe in the money of the constitution.

"The issue presented now is a clean-cut issue. No man who believes in an American system of finance for an American people can, by his vote, assist in sending a man to congress, who goes there to support the republican policy on the money question." (Cheers.)

Addresses 15,000 at Greensboro.

In company with Governor Carr, ex-Senator Jarvis, Colonel Julian Carr, of Durham, Major Hale, of Fayetteville, and other prominent North Carolinians, Mr. Bryan reached Greensboro on his special train via the Southern railway at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon.

A great crowd at the station, including hundreds of excursionists from nearby points, shouted vigorously as Mr. Bryan stepped to the station platform, and as he was driven through the dusty main thoroughfare of the quaint old town several thousand people, yelling loudly, followed his carriage, conspicuous by its red, white and blue decorations and the four horses that drew it, to the Benbow house, where the candidate and his party had dinner.

After dinner Mr. Bryan was taken to Blandwood, a residence on the outskirts of town, where he delivered a speech after being introduced by Clement Manly, chairman of the state democratic committee. His addience numbered about 15,000, and was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings Mr. Bryan has addressed in the campaign. Mr. Bryan left Greensboro for Durham and Raleigh at 3 p. m.

Speech at Durham.

Raleigh, N. C., September 17.—A stop of ten minutes was made by William J. Bryan's special train at Burlington, where Mr. Bryan addressed 2,000 people, including a large number of cotton operatives. At Hillsboro several hundred people gathered about the train and heard a few words from the candidate. A young man riding a mettlesome horse was conspicuous in the crowd by the golden decorations of his animal and his person.

The word "McKinley" was stamped on his horse's collar and he let people know he was for the republican candidate by shouting for him vigorously.

Some of those on the Bryan special made a raid and captured the horse's golden collar. As the train drew out the young man was seen frantically shaking his fist after it. He said his name was N. W. Brown, a bookseller.

In Durham Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The time given for a speech at this place is very limited and I can occupy it in discussing three questions raised by our opponents against the free coinage of silver.

"In the first place, they tell us that the value of silver bullion has fallen because of overproduction. They refer to the fact that the annual production of silver has increased more rapidly during the last twenty years than the annual production of gold, and this they say explains the fall in the value of silver bullion as measured by gold. Let me answer that argument by calling your attention to the fact that during the last five years of the twenty years before mentioned the world's annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the world's annual production of silver.

"Another point: They tell you that you cannot legislate two metals together because of their varying proportions; that they forget that when the government stands ready to take all the gold for a certain price and all the silver at a certain price, and convert those metals into money at that price and ratio, it becomes immaterial whether you produce one ounce of one or ten of the other, or reverse the proposititions. There cannot be a change affected in the ratio until the government fails in its ability to consume or rather to take and utilize all of both presented."

Bryan Reaches Raleigh.

North Carolina's capital city had William J. Bryan for its guest for two hours tonight. Mr. Bryan arrived at 7 o'clock with Governor Carr and others, and was met at the Southern railway station by a reception committee, a flambeau club and a brass band. He was escorted to Nash square, a beautiful open park, near the station, where 6,000 people had gathered in defiance of the heat, to hear him. The speaking stand was aglow with electric light, the name "Bryan" being displayed in big electric letters over the place where the democratic candidate stood. At each corner of the square big bonfires burned, and they threw the big crowd into picturesque relief. Cheer after cheer went up as the candidate ascended the stand. Clement Manly, the chairman of the democratic state committee, and Hal W. Ayer, the chairman of the populist state committee, presided jointly over the meeting. After his speech Mr. Bryan went to the Park hotel and held a reception, the corridors and lobby and the streets outside being packed with people while it lasted. The special train left for Goldsboro at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan's special train reached Goldsboro at 11 o'clock tonight, and after the candidate had bowed to a big crowd at the station, his sleeping car was run back to a siding. He slept on board, and will address the Goldsboro people tomorrow morning.

At Selma, between Raleigh and Goldsboro, Mr. Bryan made a short address. After the Baltimore meeting, Mr. Bryan will go to Washington, either Saturday night or Sunday morning, and spend Sunday as the guest of C. T. Bride, with whom he roomed during his four years in congress.

HOW SMOKE CAN BE DEFIED.

A Recent Invention Which Is a God-send to the Fireman.

From The New York Journal.

The firemen of New York will soon be well equipped to fight cellar and warehouse fires. These are most dreaded by the firefighter. He knows that death lurks in them, not so much from flame as from the dense smoke that causes suffocation. The flames he can see and feel, but often the black clouds of smoke rush out upon him, blind him, overpower him and drive away hope of rescue.

But hereafter, in fighting smoke and noxious gases, he will have the aid of a powerful auxiliary. The New York fire department is about to supply its men with the Vojen-Bader helmet. This helmet is a perfect head protector against smoke, poisonous fumes and all bad odors.

It is possible for firemen wearing these helmets to rush into a room filled with any kind of smoke or gas, without feeling any bad effects. In cellar and warehouse fires, instead of being forced to stand on the sidewalk and flood a cellar, without knowing the location of the fire, the firemen protected by the helmets can enter and fight the fire at close quarters. It will prove valuable, too, to the firemen in rescuing persons from smoke-filled buildings.

The accompanying illustration gives a front and rear view of one of the Vojen-Bader helmets. It fits over the head of the wearer, covers him to the shoulders, and makes an airtight place around the head. The fireman wearing the helmet can hear plainly and see distinctly. The eyes in the helmet are made of isinglass. The helmet has a whistle, with which the wearer can readily summon assistance. On the back of the helmet is a reservoir, which supplies air. The reservoir will hold sufficient air to supply a man for from one to two hours without refilling.

The breathing apparatus is so perfectly arranged that the fireman can breathe pure air, even when surrounded by dense smoke. The reservoir is constructed of asbestus cloth.

FAULKNER ON CARLISLE

The Former's Reply to the Secretary's Latest Surrender to the Gold Syndicate.

Washington, September 16.—Secretary Carlisle, from his summer retreat in Bar Harbor, Me., has addressed to one of his Kentucky correspondents the following letter:

"Mr. James P. Helm, Louisville, Ky. My Dear Sir: Your letter, asking how the silver dollars which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about 53 cents each are maintained at a partity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and, as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

"All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1878, now amounting to more than $423,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the government when coined, and they are paid out by the government at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands.

"The government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded and silver having been paid when silver was demanded. Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law and the policy of the treasury department that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system, and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use two legal tender coins of the same denomination but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to secure and hold in the treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions, the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars or their paper representatives whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and, as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited and therefore constantly increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

"The implied obligation of the government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its use, and which it forces its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the secretary of the treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, declares that it is 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law,' and the act of November 1, 1895, again declares it to be 'the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.'

"With knowledge of these assurances, the peopjle have received those coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their government, and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the government will do whatever its moral obligations and express declarations require it to do, and, very largely in consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value. It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and although silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity cannot be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the secretary of the treasury, and of all other public officials, to execute in good faith the policy declared by congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar, when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to, and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits, by means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

J. G. CARLISLE."

Washington, September 17.—Senator Faulkner, chairman of the democratic congressional committee yesterday gave out the following dictated interview on the Carlisle letter published yesterday morning:

"I have read the letter of Secretary Carlisle and my astonishment is only equal to my regret that the secretary of the treasury should have announced a policy which invites a depreciation in our currency, and will at once encourage the gold speculators and money lenders of the country to additional raids upon our gold reserve, with a view of forcing the government to continue issuing interest-bearing bonds to carry out the policy suggested in the letter of the secretary of the treasury. I shall not comment upon the reasons which gentlemen, holding the views of Mr. Carlisle, have as to why the silver certificate and the silver dollar have today in the country the came purchasing power as the gold dollar, but I cannot refuse to express my absolute dissent from the policy announced by Mr. Cleveland as the one which will govern the treasury in reference to redeeming silver certificates and coined dollars in gold. In a letter addressed to me on the 26th of August, 1896, Secretary Carlisle stated as follows: "So far as I have been able to ascertain, neither the treasury department nor any sub-treasury has ever been called upon to redeem silver dollars in gold and no such dollars have in fact been redeemed in gold." This statement from the head of the treasury department made on the 26th of August, 1896, shows that the holders of silver certificates or silver dollars have never entertained the opinion, that the contract on the face of the certificate, which expressly provides for their redemption in silver dollars, should be construed by the executive department as entitling the holders to demand gold dollars and much less had any one ever conceived the idea before, that the silver dollar made by law a legal tender in payment of all debts and in the discharge of all obligations, and designated in the statute as "the standard money of the country" should be redeemed in any other coin.

So late as July 1, 1896, there was issued under authority of Mr. Carlisle, for the information of the people of this country, "treasury circular No. 123," in which the policy of the government and the treasury department was announced over Mr. Carlisle's own signature. In this circular on page 12, under the head of 'Redemption,' he says: 'Gold coins, and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable. Silver certificates are receipts for standard silver dollars deposited and are redeemable in such dollars only.'

"What has produced the change in the mind of Mr. Carlisle since the first day of July, 1896, to cause him to reverse the entire policy which he then officially announced as secretary of the treasury in this official statement? No intimation has come from any source that the purchasing power of the silver dollar, or the silver certificate, its representative, is not equal today to that of the gold dollar or gold certificate. Will not this public declaration made for the first time in the history of the treasury department, of a course which reverses its entire policy as to this part of our circulating medium, tend to force a depreciation of that character of our currency? Will not those interested in forcing the treasury department to carry out this policy proclaim at once to the country and to the world that the hundred millions of dollars of gold reserve, placed by law in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming United States notes cannot meet the demand upon it and that more bonds must be issued not only to maintain it, but to enlarge it, as there has been imposed upon it the additional burden of the redemption of $331,259,509 of silver certificates, and $52,175,998 of silver dollars now in circulation, aggregating $383,435,507, which, with the United States notes and treasury notes under the act of 1890, place a total burden upon the gold redemption fund of $859,799,823. Under the former rulings of the treasury providing for the redemption of United States and treasury notes aggregating $476,364,316 out of the gold reserve of $100,000,000, it was questionable whether the redemption fund was not too small to give confidence to the ability of the government to sustain this policy, and now, having doubled the liability upon the gold reserve, what effect will this announcement by the secretary of the treasury have upon the confidence of the people in the ability of the government to maintain at United States notes have become scarce and are not easily cornered for the purpose of drawing large sums of gold from the federal treasury, but the silver certificates and silver dollars are the money found almost exclusively in circulation at this time and can be easily and rapidly accumulated for the purpose of demanding of the treasury their redemption in gold, under this new declaration for the future course of the treasury department. It presents more definitely and clearly than any action ever before taken by the treasury its intention to place this government absolutely under the control of the bankers of this country and Europe and to leave to them the determination as to the time and amount of the increase of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States to maintain the gold standard. I have no hesitation in saying that if this is the policy to govern the United States in the future under the gold standard, I am more determined than ever and I believe the people will be, to see that this annihilation of values and destruction of property by executive construction and currency laws and turning over the financial interests of 70,000,000 of our people to half a dozen bankers in this country and Europe shall come to an end. This emphasizes the necessity, as well as the duty, of those who believe in American financial independence to support the American policy represented by the democratic ticket."

BRYAN HAS ADDITIONAL DATES.

Nominee Slated for West Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio.

Chicago, September 17.—The following additional dates arranged for William J. Bryan were given out at national headquarters today:

Leaves New York midnight of September 29th; Washington, D. C., early morning of September 30th; Martinsburg, W. Va., at 11 a. m.; Kyser, W. Va., at 3 p. m.

October 1st—Clarksburg, W. Va., at 10 a. m.; Parkersburg, W. Va., 2 p. m.; Wheeling at night.

October 2nd—Charleston, W. Va., at 10:30 a. m.; Huntington, W. Va., at 1 p. m., via Chesapeake and Ohio, to Cincinnati, taking Ohio and Mississippi train to St. Louis, where he addresses democratic clubs October 3d.

October 5th—Memphis, morning. Nashville evening.

Mr. Bryan will spend most of October in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

ARMORED BATTLESHIP AFLOAT

Boat Carrying Sixteen Guns Sent Afloat from Chatham Yards.

London, September 17.—The new armored first-class battleship Illustrious was successfully launched from the Chatham dock yards today. The Illustrious is of 14,900 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 12,000 and she will carry sixteen guns.

Fonville Runs for Congress.

Montgomery, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Hon. J. C. Fonville, of Crenshaw, was nominated for congress by the convention of the populists of this, the second, Alabama district, in session at Greenville today. Colonel Fonville's opponent, Dr. J. B. Townsend. The vote stood: Fonville today. Colonel Fonville's opponent was populist nominee for secretary of state in 1892 and 1894.

ARLISLE
Latest Surrender
September 17.—Senato
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STUDENTS REGISTER

One Hundred and Sixty Entries at the State University.

LARGER LIST THAN LAST YEAR

Athens Full of Seekers of Knowledge. Athletics Popular—Registration of Voters Small.

Athens, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—The registering of students in the University of Georgia was carried on today with a rush.

At 2 o'clock, when the registry book was closed for the day, the names of over 160 young men were on the list, an increase of thirty-five over the same day of last year's opening.

Scores of other students are in the city who have not yet registered, and the professors are certain that the attendance this year will equal if not exceed that of last year.

The law class shows a very large increase. Last session at this time twenty young men had enrolled themselves as members of the law school. This year there have already thirty-nine young men reported to Professor Sylvanus Morris in this department, and the probability is that the number will go to fifty before the month ends.

Professor John Morris, who succeeds the late Professor C. P. Willcox, has divided the work of his department between himself and his assistant, Professor Adam A. Boggs. Professor Morris will have charge of the department of German and Professor Boggs will preside over the French classes. Professor Morris will also teach in his department of the English course along with Professor Riley, of that department.

This year each student is required to join a literary society, but is not forced to attend its sessions. The military department under Colonel Snelling will start operations as soon as the regular classes are organized. This year no student will be excused from drill exercises unless he is recommended for such an excuse by Dr. S. C. Benedict, the regularly appointed college surgeon.

'Varsity Athletics.

The college ballgrounds were filled with students yesterday afternoon to witness the first training of the football players. Captain G. S. Warner, the football coach, had just arrived and was sizing up the new players.

Captain R. B. Nalley will, in all probability, return to college, and also Mr. Fred Price. Among the old players who have returned are Moore, Kent, Killorin, Pomeroy, Lovejoy and Clarke. The new men show up well, and the 'varsity football eleven this year will be one of the best in the country.

Clarke's Registration.

The registry books closed in Clarke county last night at midnight. Tax Collector Linton footed up the figures and found the registration to be, whites, 1,270; colored, 507; total, 1,777. This is a large white registration and a rather small colored one. Out of that number it is expected that fully 1,500 will vote and that Atkinson will carry the county by not less than 500 majority.

Killed in a Gin.

Odie Haygood, a young man about twenty years of age, was operating a gin near Danielsville yesterday, and was caught in the machinery. Before the machinery could be stopped he had received injuries from which he died in less than an hour.

Normal School Expenses.

The attendance at the State Normal school is now upward of 260. President Bradwell has telegraphed scores of teachers not to come, as they cannot now be admitted. He has figured up the expenses at the school and finds that during the past term the cost of board, fuel, lights, laundering, servant hire, lodging and all living expenses per pupil as amounted to only $7 per month.

So crowded are they at Rock college that the large dining room, accommodating 168 people, was filled this morning at breakfast and fifty-one had to wait for a second table.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. Lamar Rucker, son of Hon. T. W. Rucker, of Atlanta, has entered the University of Georgia.

There is some talk of putting Oconee cemetery under the control of the city council.

There are now in the field many candidates for aldermanic honors. The first ward candidate is Alderman Cheney; in the second ward Messrs. J. L. Arnold and F. W. Lucas are running; in the third ward Messrs. J. H. Rucker and T. S. Methvin are making the race, and in the fourth ward Messrs. J. F. Rhodes and G. T. Hodgson are pitted against each other.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE HURT

Bridge Over the Hightower River Falls, Causing Death.

Cumming, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—John and George Hays, brothers, and Rev. Lon Whitmire were engaged in repairing a public bridge across Hightower river in Dawson county, twelve miles north of Cumming, Thursday, when the timbers fell, killing Whitmire and John Hays and horribly mangling George Hays, who is not expected to live.

MOSELEY BREAKS WIFE'S ARM.

Lick Hard Enough To Drive Bones Through the Skin.

Adairsville, Ga., September 17.—Special.) John Moseley and his wife became involved in a difficulty yesterday and Mosely struck at her head with a hickory stock.

She threw up her hand and caught the blow. The lick was a hard one and fractured both bones of the arm and caused them to protrude through the skin and flesh. Mosely has left and has his winchester, saying he will use it if an attempt is made to arrest him.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE VERY ILL.

Hon. J. E. Blalock Dangerously Sick at His Jonesboro Home.

Jonesboro, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Mr. J. E. Blalock, one of Jonesboro's most prominent citizens, is lying dangerously ill at his home here tonight. He has been sick for several months.

Mr. Blalock represented this county in the legislature a few years ago, and has many friends. He is a brother of Mr. A. C. Blalock, the democratic nominee for senator in this district.

POPULISTS TO HAVE MANAGERS.

Richmond County Gives the Party Representatives.

Augusta, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—In an interview today Judge W. F. Eve, of the city court, announced to the populists that he will allow them representation at the polls in Richmond county. He says he will not allow the populists to say who he shall appoint as he is responsible for the election managers and will appoint only men he thinks suited for the work.

While not obligating himself to name the one recommended by the populists, he nevertheless invites them to suggest suitable names from which he can choose for each precinct.

This is not a new departure in Richmond county, however, as the populists have been accorded representation in every election since 1892.

Graves Speaks at Jackson.

Jackson, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Hon. John Temple Graves made a political speech here today in the interest of the populist candidate for governor. There were about 250 populists, democrats and republicans present.

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

Diaz Sends His Message to the Mexican Lawmakers.

Mentions the Pan-American Congress and Reviews at Length the Growth of His Country.

City of Mexico, September 17.—The new law enforcing the use of the metric system of weights and measures in Mexico came into force today.

The anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence was celebrated here with great splendor. Ten thousand troops took part in the celebration.

Congress opened last night. President Diaz, in his message, said the boundary commission as to the Rio Grande had already solved two grave questions as to the disputed territory. The president referred to the agreement between the two countries allowing passing of troops in pursuit of Kiowa Indians, which will remain in force until the band is exterminated or reduced to obedience.

Regarding the assault on Nogales on August 12th by robbers he said the United States troops had rendered valuable assistance in the pursuit of the band, and that instructions had been given to the Washington legation to request the extradition or punishment of the guilty parties.

The agreement as to the Guatemalan boundary, President Diaz said, had been duly ratified and the exchange was made on May 29.

The boundary commission was engaged in its work and numerous works were in course of erection.

The Pan-American Congress.

With regard to the pan-American congress, held here in August, the president said it had for its main object the discussion of the Monroe doctrine. The congress was promoted with best intentions by Ecuador, but the subject was a delicate and difficult one.

Only delegates of the Central American governments and Ecuador and Mexico attended, but the noble efforts of Ecuador were not entirely lost, although the carrying out of the ideas of the congress had been abandoned for the present and the congress had been dissolved. A new extradition law will shortly be presented. The general election passed off with perfect tranquillity.

Increase of Import Duties.

The increase in the import duties for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year, which ended June 30, is $3,500,000, and notwithsanding the rise in the rate of exchange, the amount received was the largest received up to date from this source.

The whole receipts amounted to over $50,000,000, and a surplus of $6,000,000 is now deposited in national banks. The national bank concession has been modified and a contract has been made with the bank of London and Mexico for an increase of its capital of $10,000,000 and extending time for the concession fifty years.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFER.

Prominent and Influential Members of the Party Gather.

Birmingham, Ala., September 17.—Pursuant to a call from Chairman Shelley, of the state campaign committee, democratic leaders from every section of the state assembled in conference in this city today.

The purpose was to receive reports from the different counties and to formulate plans of campaign.

Among those in attendance were Senator Pugh, Governor-elect Johnson, General E. W. Pettus, Governor William C. Oates, Secretary of State J. Kirk Jackson, State Auditor John Purifoy, State Railroad Commissioner Ross C. Smith, State Treasurer J. Craig Smith, Hon. John B. Knox, chairman of the state executive committee; General C. M. Shelley, chairman state campaign committee; N. L. Miller, secretary of state campaign and executive committee; Hon. W. R. Brown, member of the state campaign committee; Hon. John L. Burnett, member state campaign committee, Etowah; Congressman J. B. Bankhead, Hon. O. W. Underwood, nominee for congress from the ninth district; Hon. W. I. Bullock, noimnee for congress from the seventh district; Hon. Willis Brewer, nominee for congress from the fifth district.

Reports from the counties were full and encouraging. The strength of the bolting democrats was shown to be smaller than had been estimated.

The campaign committee subsequently held an executive session, none of the proceedings of which were allowed to be made public. Fusion was not discussed at all in the open conference.

Tonight at the opera house an immense audience heard speeches by distinguished democrats. Candidates for the senate and nominees for congress, by agreement, did not speak. Governor-elect Johnston presided.

REESE QUITS THE POPULISTS.

Alabamian Jumps Into the Republican Camp.

Montgomery, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Hon. Warren S. Reese, who was a candidate for attorney general on the populist ticket in 1894 and an elector on the same ticket for this, the second, congressional district, has written a letter to Chairman Deans, of the state executive committee of that party, tendering his resignation as elector.

Mr. Reese assigns as reasons for his course that he regards honest elections as paramount to all other issues and that a republican form of government can only be restored to the people of this state through the intervention of a republican president, and that as he expects relief from that source only he proposes to uphold the hand he expects to invoke in his behalf.

His letter causes a sensation in this city on account of his prominence in politics and high social standing.

SCARLET FEVER SCARES OPELIKA

Public Schools Are Closed and Families Leave the Town.

Opelika, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Great excitement exists here over a probable epidemic of scarlet fever that has begun to rage. There has been one death this week from the dread scourge, and one new case reported today. Auburn, seven miles south of here, has quarantined against Opelika.

The public schools here suspended for the week and many are taking their children elsewhere.

GADSDEN DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

Bryan and Sewall Club Formed in Alabama Town.

Gadsden, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Fully six hundred people greeted Dr. R. M. Cunningham at the organization of a Bryan and Sewall club here tonight. Many gold standard men were in the crowd and Charles Smith, one of the stanchest, was made chairman.

Mr. Smith said in taking the chair that though believing in the gold standard he was, nevertheless, a democrat.

Mr. Cunningham spoke for two hours to one of the most enthusiastic audiences ever seen in the state. His closing peroration was a portion of his parable of the two sisters, Yellow and White, who had traveled the globe together for centuries until the wretch Creditor got the sister in yellow in his clutches and the sister in white had been turned out of the house of her fathers and scorned by her sister, who had formerly been loving.

EVANS AT FT. VALLEY

A Splendid Address in the Interes of Democracy.

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS

The General Believes They Should Be Kept Separate—Veteran Leader Given a Warm Reception.

Fort Valley, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Seldom in the history of this county has there been such an interesting political meeting as that in which General Clement A. Evans was the principal figure. It was a field day for democracy, and the citizens of Houston, Crawford, Taylor and Macon counties came to do honor to the grand old gentleman, who was the principal speaker, and to show their allegiance to that party which alone is the party of the people.

Early in the morning the people began to gather, and by 10 o'clock the town was crowded.

General Evans was the guest of Hon. C. G. Gray, nominee for the senate. At 11 o'clock, preceded by the Fort Valley silver cornet band, General Evans, with an escort of 100 citizens, marched to the speaker's stand. The crowd began to gather, and when Captain W. C. Davis, chairman of the democratic executive committee of Houston county, arose to call the meeting to order, the grove was full of people.

The Introductions.

Captain Davis called upon the democrats to stand up for the party of their fathers, and to support the standard bearers of democracy and let Houston county roll up the largest majority she has ever given for democracy. He then presented Hon. Alva B. Greene, of Fort alley, who in a few well-chosen remarks introduced the speaker of the occasion.

Mr. Greene said: "We feel highly honored on this occasion in having with us this distinguished Georgian; one whom we all, regardless of race or political creed, love, admire and respect; a gentleman of noble nature, pure methods and lofty manhood. Such a one coming among us at this time to advise and counsel us in matters pertaining to good government and those policies most likely to result in the betterment of this grand and glorious commonwealth, we regard as most timely and appropriate. We therefore, ladies and gentlemen, experience peculiar pleasure in presenting to you this hero in war, statesman in peace, patriot in both and Christian in all, General Clement A. Evans of Georgia."

Not a "Sore Head."

General Evans was accorded an ovation when he arose. He thanked the gentleman for his kind words, and stated that he had come on no personal mission and with no ambition to subserve, but that he had come at the invitation of the democrats of this county to counsel with them and advise with them upon the impending issues.

Some had said that h eshould not speak for the cause he was espousing, he said, but he had come with the best of feelings toward all. "There is a certain class of men called 'soreheads,'" said he. "My head has not been sore yet."

He went into a discussion of the financial question, stating that this was a fight of the common people against the moneyed interests, trusts and combinations. The general's argument on the financial question was a perfect gem, and his audience was profoundly interested in his splendid argument.

He paid his respects to Seab Wright, and stated that if he was a dog, he would try to belong to some one.

He paid a beautiful tribute to the present administration, and said they should be re-elected.

The prohibition question is one that should not be brought into politics, and when it was done it hurt the cause. He was opposed to treating the great cause of temperance as a political measure, and thought that those who were doing so were making a great mistake.

In closing, the speaker wanted the audience to understand that he was speaking not as a man seeking honor, but as one who loved his friends and his country, and wanted to advise with them upon the best interests of the common country.

In the afternoon the crowd assembled again, and were addressed by Hon. E. B. Lewis, democratic nominee for congress; Hon. C. G. Greene, nominee for senate, and Hon. J. P Duncan, nominee for legislature from Houston There was much enthusiasm manifested Democracy is in good shape in Houston.

THREE ALABAMA GINS BURNED.

Nearly Seven Thousand Dollars Are Lost by Fire.

Selma, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Three ginhouses with their contents, on plantations near to the city, have been burned within the past three days.

The first to go was a fine steam gin on the Tubbs plantation. It was caused by the overturning of a lamp. Loss $3,000. No insurance.

Yesterday a steam gin on the Ethridge plantation met a similar fate. It was caused by spontaneous combustion. Nothing was saved. Loss $2,000. No insurance.

Last night a steam ginnery on the Bob Smith plantation was burned. It is thought to have been set on fire. Loss $1,500. No insurance.

TENNESSEE FEE SYSTEM DOOMED

Nashville Chamber of Commerce Likes Georgia's Plan.

Nashville, Tenn., September 17.—(Special.) The directors of the chamber of commerce held a meeting this afternoon to consider the subject of criminal costs in Tennessee, which amount to over $1,000,000 per annum. The expressions were general in favor of the Georgia system, under which that state pays only $10,000 per annum.

It was decided to adopt the plan of the Young Men's Business League, of Chattanooga, and secure signers to a pledge to support no man for the legislature unless he unequivocally pledges himself to work and vote for a thorough reform of the criminal cost system.

STEAMBOATS REST ON DRY LAND

Drouth in Alabama Greatest Known in Many Years.

Selma, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—This country has never before experienced such a drouth as now prevails. The Alabama river is forty-two inches below low water mark and is still falling.

The hull of the old river steamer Magnolia, blown up by the union army during the war and sunk two miles below the city, is entirely out of the water for the first time since the war.

The government boat Coosada, which several days ago went to the assistance of the steamer Carrier, imprisoned between shoals fifty miles below the city, has given up the plans to release her and she will have to lay there until a rise comes.

Fitzpatrick Won't Run for Congress.

New Orleans, September 17.—Ex-Mayor John Fitzpatrick, who was nominated for congress by the democrats of the first Louisiana congressional district on Saturday last, positively refuses to accept the nomination. The executive committee will select a candidate tomorrow night.

Wright Speaks at Eatonton.

Eatonton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Hon. Seab Wright spoke this morning in the courthouse to a very good audience of democrats.

DEMOCRATS SURE OF ILLINOIS.

Sanguine Leaders Claim as High as 65,000 Majority.

Alfred Henry Lews in The New York Morning Journal.

Springfield, Ill., September 11.—A ransack of Illinois politically brings cheer to the free silver democracy. Both sides have of late laid violent claim to Illinois. Hanna and his coterie said it was to be for McKinley; Jones, Altgeld and the democratic leaders at Springfield and Chicago were equally vehement in giving the state to Bryan and free silver. They declared the battle won for Bryan. It was all over but the yelling.

With politics, both state and national, running on such new lines; with such as the Whitneys and the Cockrans for the republicans; with Teller and Butler for the democracy, and with men heretofore of a turgid and direct partisanship, such as Hill, of the unquit fence, it is no wonder there should arise a jarring clash of claims. It was well worth looking into the situation on one's own account, receiveing nobody's claim as good without proof.

The Hannacrats, in an ecstacy of eager voracity, announced—and do still—that McKinley would carry Illinois by 100,000 majority. The wish was father to this bluff, for such it was. A bit of research disclosed this claim of 100,000 for McKinley to be featherheaded nonsense.

Republicans Are Really Scared.

Nor had the Hannacrats even slight basis for the assertion. They have taken no poll, made no roundup. As nearly as inquiry on my part is answered, it would look as though the republicans have been "scared stiff," as Hanna phrases it, by the words brought in by their own agents, and made the blunt, lunatic claim of a coming 100,000 majority for McKinley for the same reason that boys whistle when passing some midnight graveyard and to keep up the spirits of their following. The least of poking about with questions showed this.

Brought to particulars, for instance, the Hannacrats declared that Union county would go McKinleyward by 1,000 majority. A house to house poll, as well as the history of a decade of voting proves that Union county will go at least 600 democratic.

In Marion county, where the republicans solemnly assert a McKinley certainty of 100 majority, a house to house poll, made with hair-line patience, gives it to Bryan by over 500. The same might be said of all the country counties. The republicans lay hands on them, but don't know whereof they speak, and don't dare make practical investigation, for fear the discoveries might blast and wither them.

Canvass of Democrats.

Altgeld, on his part, working with his lieutenants, "Buck" Hinrichsen and Finian, has made, one following the other, two thorough canvasses, school district by school district, of every foot of Illinois ground lying between Cairo and the Cook county line. They made two because the first cast such an unlooked-for glow on their prospects that they couldn't believe it true. So they made the second. They declare—Altgeld and his aides—that their search was so thorough that not even a pin-point of political chance escaped them. They slammed every front gate, pulled every door bell, save in Chicago and its county. As a result they assert that both Altgeld and Bryan will come to the Cook county line with a clean majority of 30,000.

They tell, too, that a poll has been made of Chicago and Cook county, and that the free silver Bryan-Altgeld forces will win there by 35,000. They claim the state without tremor or blush by 65,000 for Altgeld and Bryan. While these gentry of free silver 16 to 1 can show much more of reason for the hope within them than the Hannacrats, and while it is clear they are not engaged in the pastime known in some circles as "talking through their hats," yet what they say must be taken with allowance for leakage and shrinkage.

Conservative ones with whom I conversed cut the rural majority which they claimed down to 20,000. That figure, it would seem, everybody agrees Altgeld and Bryan will have. But as to Cook county, no regular or thorough poll has been made. What Altgeld and the others rely on is two-thirds surmise and guess, rather than the fruits of search.

There is a general belief among workmen that their employers are able to discover character of their ballots, notwithstanding the Australian system, and that they will be known and punished, should they vote for Bryan. The democratic leaders are becoming aroused to this, and may move to indict several plutocrats with well advertised, if not widely honored, names for "intimidating voters."

Democratic by 20,000.

But taking the best and most conservative testimony of both sides, Bryan today stands to get the state by 20,000. It remains to be seen whether the McKinleyites can bribe or browbeat this down. All honest future changes of political faith in the state will be from gold to free silver. One hears of new converts to free silver daily. This is particularly true of the southern half of the state, where Bryan met such enthusiastic thousands as he crossed it Monday.

To sum up, from all I could see and learn, Bryan and free silver will carry Illinois, and do it handsomely. The populists will do their part, and the free silver republicans would seem to outnumber the gold democrats about ten to one. All he has to fear, for it is the only loophole of republican escape, is the McKinley syndicate's money in Chicago. If they can buy or bribe a victory they will do so.

All of the Chicago papers are for McKinley and violently against Bryan. This need breed no alarm. They were as violently against Cleveland in 1892, when he carried Cook county by fully 40,000 majority and took the state out of the republican list for the first time since the days of Douglas. They were as violently against Carter Harrison when he was made mayor by a large majority. Bryan need have no fears of the Chicago press if the past is any guide. As the day stands, put Illinois in the Bryan column. Let it stay till further orders.

Henry George's Chicago Letter to The New York Journal.

If Mr. Cockran would like to know whether there is any intimidation in Chicago I think I can put him in the way of getting moral proof though perhaps not legal proof, a very different matter.

Mr. Cannon, at the democratic headquarters, has noted many cases in which such complaints have been brought to him, and I have had a reliable friend write down for me a number of such cases otherwise obtained.

But what is the use? Intimidation may be conveyed by a wink, a nod. And the best proof that it exists is that men are afraid. A man I know went into one of the big dry goods stores here last week and found one of the salesman, a friend, wearing conspicuously, a McKinley button.

"You for McKinley?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply. "Of course I am for McKinley, ain't you?"

"No; I am for Bryan."

The salesman reached his hand from behind a pile of goods.

"Shake," said he. "There are 147 of us here wearing McKinley buttons, and all talking for protection and sound money—when strangers are around. But all but three of us will vote for Bryan."

And he called up the floor walker to introduce him to a friend, and the floor walker shook hands and repeated the statement.

One does not hear such stories in the clubs and the boulevard houses, but he does when workingmen meet.

Afraid To Refuse To Go to Canton.

Fifty sleeping coaches loaded with railway men leave here Friday evening to go to Canton to pay their respects to Major McKinley—great demonstration of labor. Some of them, doubtless, really want to honor Major McKinley and propose to vote for him, and others will enjoy the free ride, but the train will contain a good many men who do not propose to vote the republican ticket and who will only be in that train because they are afraid to refuse to go.

KNEW AARON BURR

Roman Was Yesterday Eighty-Two Years of Age.

STRONG AND HEARTY CITIZEN

Came to Georgia on the Longest Railroad in the World at That Day. A Water Famine.

Rome, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Mr. Samuel Carnochan celebrated his eighty-second birthday today. He was born in New York in 1814 and was apprenticed to a harness maker, on Houston street, in the Bowery. While serving his apprenticeship there Aaron Burr was a customer of his master, and young Carnochan came in contact with him frequently in the course of business.

"He was the most magnetic man I ever knew," said Mr. Carnochan, "and was as neat in his dress and personal appearance as the finest lady in the land. I remember how fastideous he was about his feet. He wore, if I remember right, a four-and-a-half boot, and he required a close fit, and if there was a crease or wrinkle in the wrong place, he would return them to have it remedied.

"One day while I was at work in the shop, he called for a bundle that he had ordered, and the boss being out, he left a note. When I handed it to the boss, on his return, he said: 'Do you know who that man was? That was Colonel Aaron Burr, the great politician and statesman.'

"I have regretted ever since that I did not secure that little scrap of paper and preserve it as a souvenir of my acquaintance with that remarkable man. That was in 1827, and although Colonel Burr was getting along in years, he showed none of the signs of age, but was as full of life as a man of thirty.

"In 1828 I began to learn something about politics. That was the year of the great race made by Andrew Jackson, and his enthusiastic supporters scoured the country for hickory trees to set up in front of their places of business.

"One of our neighbors was an Irish blacksmith, who secured a beautiful hickory tree and planted it in front of his shop. During the night the opposition party cut it down and carried it away.

"The blacksmith was topping mad, and swore that he would get even with them. So, he secured another hickory, and setting it up in front of his hrop, he took strips of plow iron and sheathed it so high that they could not cut it down, and there it stood until 'Old Hickory' was elected.

"In 1838, when I came south, I came over the Charleston and Augusta railroad, which was then said to be the longest railway line in the world. There have been many changes since then, and I have lived through them all, and am as hale and hearty as I was ten or fifteen years ago."

A Queer Injunction.

Yesterday evening Attorney M. B. Eubanks filed a petition for an injunction asked for by citizens of Seney to restrain the town authorities from closing the public well.

It seems that there is a water famine at Seney, and the town authorities have passed an ordinance forbidding anyone from opening the well before 6 o'clock in the morning, because it disturbs their rest. The citizens are forced to get water from the tenders of the locomotive engines, or in any way that they can secure a supply, and they want the public well left open.

The temporary order was granted, and the case will be heard by Judge Henry on September 25th.

BALTIMORES COULD NOT WIN.

Orioles Couldn't Touch Sullivan and Drop a Game.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	122	85	37	.697
Cleveland	121	76	45	.628
Cincinnati	123	75	48	.610
Chicago	126	70	56	.556
Boston	124	69	55	.556
Pittsburg	123	63	60	.512
Philadelphia	125	63	62	.492
New York	123	60	63	.488
Brooklyn	124	56	68	.452
Washington	124	55	69	.444
St. Louis	125	37	88	.296
Louisville	123	35	88	.285

Baltimore, September 17.—Sullivan was an unsolvable problem for the champions today. He had perfect control, with enough speed, and masterly curves. The only two hits made off him were scratches.

Hoffer, too, pitched a good game and was magnificently supported. Hamilton scored the only run of the game, one from a base on balls and the other when Hoffer threw the ball into the grand stand trying to catch him at first. Attendance 1,970. Score:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	9	4

Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Sullivan and Bergen.

ATLANTA'S HORNUNG STUBBORN

Umpire Calls the Philadelphia-New York Game Anyhow.

New York, September 17.—Umpire Hornung put a stop to the Philadelphia-New York game today in the first half of the fourth inning.

With a man on second, one out and the score 4 to 3 in Philadelphia's favor, the Quakers were prevented from doing further damage by the umpire's ruling. Although only a few dops of rain had begun to fall, it was plenty light enough to continue playing, when Horning, for reasons best known to himself, called the game on account of darkness. It was then only 4:45 o'clock and the Philadelphians protested in vain. The rain of the morning had made a rather wet field to play upon, but it was fixed up in a fairly good shape. The Philadelphians were hitting Doheny hard at the time of the umpire's ruling.

ANSON AND TEBEAU DON'T PLAY

Wet Grounds at Cleveland Prevent a Game—Change of Dates.

Washington, September 17.—The game between the Cleveland and Chicago teams at Cleveland was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Today's game between the Pittsburgs and Louisvilles at Pittsburg was the regular game on Saturday, September 19th, the dates having been changed from 19th, 21st and 22d to 17th, 18th and 19th.

LOUISVILLE WON IN EIGHTH.

Pittsburg Presented Her Farmed Out Men and Lost.

Pittsburg, September 17.—Both Killen and Hill pitched good ball today, but the former was not given good support.

Pittsburg's "farmed-out" hands reached the city today and some of them were put to work. As constructed, it was an eastern league infield for Pittsburg and they made errors enough to give Louisville the winning run in the eighth. Attendance 800. Score:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	4
Louisville	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	3	6	1

Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Hill and Miller.

WASHINGTONS MADE ERRORS.

Brooklyn Played a Clear Game and Won with Ease.

Washington, September 17.—The error column does not tell the total number of misplays made by the home team this afternoon, as their errors of omission were as costly as those of commission.

In the fourth and fifth innings their efforts in the field were ludicrous in the extreme. King took McJames's place at the beginning of the sixth and did good work. McJames, however, with decent support, might have kept the visitors from scoring.

The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Wrigley took O'Brien's place in the seventh. Attendance 2,100. Score:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	3	6	6
Brooklyn	0 0 0 4 6 0 0 0	10	12	0

Batteries—King, McJames and McGuire; Kennedy and Grim.

VINEGAR.

Mott's pure cider vinegar, five years old, costs a few cents per gallon more than that manufactured from commercial chemicals, but saves dollars on doctors' druggists' and undertakers' bills.
For sale by

A. W. FARLINGER,
325, 327 and 329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

BOX AND GLENMOYNE'S MONEY.

Gravesend Has a Fair Card and a Large Crowd.

Gravesend Race Track, September 17.—Notwithstanding the threatening weather today, the attendance at the races here was very large. The programme was a fair one, the principal event on which was the race for the Flatlands stakes of $1,500 for maiden two-year-olds at time of entry.

The distance was five furlongs. The winner turned up in Box, a 2 to 1 chance, which defeated Chic by a head after a hard drive. Ludwigshafen, a second choice in the betting, finished third, six lengths behind Chic.

The high weight handicap, for three-year-olds, at a mile, was captured by the favorite, Glenmoyne; Howard Mann, a 7 to 1 show, was second, half a length away, and The Swain third.

First race, five furlongs—Miss Prim, 110, Clayton, 7 to 2, won; Tragedian, second; Free Lance, third. Time, 1:02½.

Second race, for three-year-olds and upward, high weight handicap, one mile—Glenmoyne, 140, Taral, 6 to 5, won; Howard Mann, second; The Swain, third. Time, 1:44.

Third race the Flatlands stakes of $1,500, for maidens two years old at time of entry, five furlongs—Box, 108, Martin, 2 to 1, won; Chic, second; Ludwigshafen, third. Time 1:01¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a furlong—Connoisseur, 102, Hewitt, 6 to 1, won; Long Beach second; Buckwa, third. Time, 1:56½.

Fifth race, one mile—Cassette, 101, Coyle, 5 to 1, won; The Winner second; Muskalonge, third. Time, 1:43.

. race, six furlongs—Preston, 109, in, 6 to 5, won; Ameer, second; Agitator, third. Time, 1:15.

ONE FAVORITE WON AT WINDSOR

Caronella Pulls in a Purse at the Track Near Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., September 17.—Caronella was the only favorite to win at Windsor today.

First race, five and a half furlongs—Spaghetti, won; Thornbusk, second; Elano, third. Time, 1:09¾.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Spoons won; Appleby, second, Van Kirkman, third. Time, :55¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Jennie June won; Red Top, second; Sinaloa, tird. Time, 1:14¼.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs—Coronella won; Gwen, second; Queen Albia, third. Time, 1:09¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Rey del Mar won; Stark, second; Designer, third. Time, 1:43¾.

SEVENTY TO ONE SHOT A WINNER

Bookies Had Good Money in Four St. Louis Races.

St. Louis, September 17.—Long shots and third choices gave the books big winnings in four races today. But two favorites won. There were but four small tickets cashed on Al Miles at 70 to 1. Track fast.

First race, five furlongs—Doc Tuberville, 101, Milburn, 15 to 1, won; Tenole, second; Golden Rod, third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, six furlongs—Rush, 98, Wilhite, even, won; Whiff, second; Fredonia, tird. Time 1:15½.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Horseshoe Tobacco, 99, F. Leigh, 3 to 1, won; Milford, second; Russella, third. Time, 1:09½.

Fourth race seven furlongs—Kamsin, 96, T. Murphy, 5 to 2, won; Johnny McHale, second; May Thompson, third. Time, 1:27.

Fifth race, one mile—Al Miles, 94, Donal, 70 to 1, won; Dew of June, second; Billy McKenzie, third. Time, 1:44½.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Fred Barr, 101, T. Murphy, 9 to 10, won; J. A. Gray, second; Bryan, third. Time, 1:14¼.

FINE TWO YEAR OLD AT OAKLEY

West Produces a Colt That Canters Off with Garnet Stakes.

Oakley Race Track, September 17.—F F V proved himself to be one of the best two-year-olds in the west today. He carried 123 pounds and won the Garnet stakes in a gallop. Weather pleasant. Attendance large. Track fast.

First race, five furlongs—Truelight, 101, E. Jones, 9 to 5, won; Angelus, second; Arth, third. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, six furlongs—Irish Lady, 103, T. Thorpe, 5 to 1, won; Egbart, second; Logan, third. Time, 1:15.

Third race, seven furlongs—Judith, 110, Scherrer, 1 to 2, won; Hoffman, second; Helen Mar, third. Time 1:29½.

Fourth race, the Garnet stakes, six furlongs—F F V, 123, Thorpe, 3 to 2, won; Dr. Catlett, second; Ben Brown, third. Time, 1:16.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Harry McCouch, 99, E. Jones, 4 to 1, won; Semper Ego, second; Ramiro, third. Time 1:48¼.

A FAKE ARGUMENT.

Answer to One of the Stock Arguments of the Gold Advocates.

Editor Constitution—Secretary Carlisle recently said in an address "there are 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States, having about 1,800,000 shareholders, male and female, who have paid dues in good money amounting to more than $500,000,000," and "the life insurance policies held by the people in the various kinds of corporations and associations and in force today amount to $10,203,804,357, a larger sum than has been actually invested in all our railroads, and about fifteen times larger than the capital of all the national banks."

The fact that these associations and companies owe to their shareholders and policy-holders (which are themselves, as they in all mutual companies constitute the company) now and at death about $10,750,000,000 excites in the mind of the secretary the greatest concern, and the further thought that final settlement may be made in silver and gold under free coinage instead of all in gold under the gold standard touches a tender spot in his benevolent heart. While it would be a good thing for them, if they could get this vast sum when due, or a part of it now, in 200-cent or 500-cent gold dollars, has Mr. Carlisle stopped to consider that there are other shareholders and policy-holders, the debtors, who are to do the paying of all this money in appreciated gold, and by which their distress and sacrifices on the one hand will be as great as the joy and gains of the creditors on the other hand? These associations and companies do not hoard and lay by in idleness the money paid to them by their shareholders, or the insured, but it is put out at interest on mortgages, and kept at work that they may meet their obligations to pay the shareholders, etc., at maturiy. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Carlisle that, when the shareholder of an association or the beneficiary of an insurance policy is paid off, that the money comes out of the pockets of other persons and often from those barely if, indeed, able to pay it, and often at the sacrifice of their homes? Whether the payment is made under the bimetallic or monometallic systems, in honest dollars or appreciated gold, the associations or companies in effect call upon the borrower for the creditor's payments made to him together with interest thereon, and pays off the stock of the shareholder or policy or beneficiary. If it be in honest silver and gold neither party has cause to complain, but if the borrower is made to pay in appreciated and constantly appreciating gold under the single standard, it works a great hardship and injustice upon him and his family. So if it is very profitable and exceedingly desirable that beneficiaries should get gold, which, by the way, they did not pay, it is on the other hand equally as unprofitable and undesirable to the mortagor who furnishes the money to repay his debt that way. Every dollar received must have behind it a payer, and if the dollar taken has a greater purchasing power for the use and advantage of the payee it affects the payer to his disadvantage in the same ratio.

Sympathy for some of the people on the part of Mr. Carlisle is to be commanded, but it seems that his sympathy is extended only to those persons whow would, on a small scale, be benefited, in order that Wall street might be greatly benefited by the gold standard regardless of the great distress such payment would involve those in who were made to pay by their toil or with their property every appreciated dollar going to these shareholders or policy-holders.

It matters not when these settlements are had by these companies, it is in effect an adjustment of accounts on the part of the companies between the payers and the payees.

So that in every case it is practically a settlement effected between persons, and if the money of the country is contracted either in volume or by the standard the payee gets the advantage of the payer; or if instead the money is brought to its former status by free coinage and keeping the per capita circulation intact neither party is injured, but they give and take honest value.

The fact that the contraction of the currency and the adoption of the gold standard of values tends to radically enhance money value or purchasing power and thereby places the debtor class at a great disadvantage, is a great reason why all loan companies should oppose it; for by its operation their security, consisting of mortgaged real estate, is shrinking continually in value, and when it has got so low that the mortagor can't sell it for enough to pay his loan and he fails in business, as tens of thousands are doing, the loan companies are forced to take the property, and in most cases if the borrower surrenders his property the companies will be unable to get the amount of their loans out of it. It is a bad policy on the part of any country to legislate value out of property, and legislate more value in money. It is disastrous to the masses, but is intended to be in the interest of the classes.

It is certainly best for loan companies, especially those making any pretenses to mutuality, that all persons, with whom they deal, should prosper, and not fail, for if a number of borrowers fail, and throw their property on the companies, even though the companies can sell it without loss, the other shareholders gain nothing by it, and those, who fail, usually lose all, and if, as is often the case, the property in the hands of the company will not sell for the amount of the loan, all the shareholders suffer.

The Agricultural Insurance company, of Watertown, N. Y., recently foreclosed a $6,000 mortgage and sold at auction for $4,000 a valuable farm in the Mohawk valley, on which the buildings alone were valued at $20,000, and with such assets their liabilities are said to be $491,000 greater. The Norfolk and Western railroad has just been sold for $3,000,000 to pay a $22,000,000 mortgage. The people who built with their money the railroads, have in this way been despoiled of their property. A few piratical syndicates and thieving trusts have by such means monopolized and gobbled up nearly every railroad in the land contrary to law, right and honesty.

It is said that the mortgages in the United States amount to $19,000,000,000 and to continue the Hanna-Eckels existing system of finance three-fourths of them will be foreclosed and the landed security sacrificed within four years should McKinley be elected. It will force the surrender of homes and their possession to new owners to a distressing extent never before witnessed on the earth.

The gold standard is the octopus monster that is crushing the people to death in its fatal embrace, and its food of human flesh is and must be increased daily to satisfy its heartless greed. Mr. Carlisle and the money power would have every dollar of debts paid in shylock gold, whether they were contracted in Mexican silver dollars or war paper at 40 cents on the dollar. They are for the bond syndicates and gold trusts, regardless of property, rights or human life. J. W. GOLDSMITH.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 18, 1896.

Carlisle's Announcement.

The letter of Secretary John G. Carlisle, which we publish today, marks an entirely new departure in the policy of financial wreck and ruin which the Cleveland administration has inaugurated at the dictation of the British-American gold syndicate.

He serves notice on the people of this country that whenever the Wall street agents of the money power shall deem it necessary to their interests to present silver dollars and silver certificates at the treasury, and demand their redemption in gold, the gold will be forthcoming.

In other words, although the law declares that the silver dollar shall be full legal tender in the settlement of all debts, public and private—money of final payment—Cleveland's secretary of the treasury publicly announces to the gold syndicate that whenever its agents in this country choose to depreciate the silver dollars, the treasury will redeem them in gold on demand. In other words, whenever the bond forcing syndicate desires to bring about another bond issue and have not the necessary greenbacks and treasury notes on hand, they will be permitted to drain the gold reserve by presenting silver dollars or silver certificates.

Such a letter as Carlisle has written could emanate only from a man entirely dominated by the money power. No such deadly attack has ever before been made on the public credit in any quarter. In the whole history of the country, no public official has ever before declared that he stands ready to betray the people, dishonor the government and violate the law.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, in commenting on Carlisle's invitation to the British-American gold syndicate to force another issue of bonds, calls attention to a statement sent out from the treasury department over Mr. Carlisle's own signature, as late as July 1, 1896, in which the secretary declares that "gold coins and standard silver dollars, being standard coins of the United States, are not redeemable."

The inference is almost irresistible that this announcement was brought to the attention of the Rothschilds and their partners in the gold syndicate; that they did not relish the declaration that silver dollars are, equally with gold, money of redemption; that they brought the matter to the notice of Cleveland, on whose administration they have a mortgage; and that Cleveland has compelled the political invertebrate at the head of the treasury department to eat in September the official announcement he made in July. There is no other plausible ground on which to account for Carlisle's change of front.

And yet we are glad that the true policy of the administration has been officially announced at this time. It ought to open the eyes of all classes and of all interests to the fact that this government is now under the complete domination of a half dozen European bankers and their agents in New York, and that those who favor the gold standard intend to keep it there. It ought to arouse the people to the necessity of standing up for their rights—to the necessity of subordinating all other issues to this—to the necessity of suppressing all prejudices and putting aside all personal aims—so that they may present a solid and united front against the forces of fraud, bribery and corruption that stand for gold.

The appearance of the Carlisle letter is timely. It gives the producers and wage earners of the country fair notice of the intentions of the money power. It is an official campaign document and ought to be hailed and used as such by those who are fighting the battle of the people.

It is a clear and candid announcement. A new demand has been made for gold so that the gold owners may be able to force the issue of an unlimited amount of bonds. It is a declaration that, so far as the Cleveland administration is concerned, the people are already enslaved.

What answer will the country make at the polls in November? On that answer depend the prosperity, the freedom and the independence of the people of the United States.

The Hannacrats and Their Regularity.

There has never been a more ludicrous development in modern politics than the contention of the Hannacrats, who have bolted from the democratic party, that the junction they have formed with Hanna, for the purpose of aiding the republicans, is the regular organization. The claim would be laughable if it were not contemptible.

In the first place, the Chicago convention was the most representative body of men that has assembled for political business since the war. The delegates truly represented the party. In all the democratic states, the interest that the people—the democratic masses—took in the selection of delegates to the various state conventions has had no parallel since the reorganization of the party.

More than this, there has not been a political convention since the war as free from the influence of the "bosses." There is no evidence of any effort on the part of any set of men to shape results. The delegates were well-nigh unanimous in behalf of the free coinage of silver, and when the platform was adopted they chose as their leader the man who was best fitted to lead the party and whom they instinctively knew was an ideal representative of the purposes and desires of the people.

In the convention there were a number of protesting delegations representing the eastern states which have gained a temporary benefit from the 200-cent dollar. Some of these delegations refused to participate in the work of the convention—some of them refused to indorse the platform and candidates, and took upon themselves the responsibility of bolting. This was notably the case with many of the members of the delegations from New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

But mark the outcome! In not a single state have these bolting delegates met with any sympathy or support from the democratic organization which they pretended to represent. On the contrary, in every state where the democratic party has met in convention, the work of the national party at Chicago has been unanimously indorsed.

The democratic party of the great state of New York has ratified the national platform and the national candidates. So has the party in New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and New Jersey, and Delaware, and Maryland, and Pennsylvania; the party in Massachusetts will follow suit.

If the Hannacrats, who ardently desire the election of the republican candidate, although they are too cowardly to support him outright, had any claims to regularity, why should they flock to Indianapolis, and, under the inspiration of Wall street influence, form an entirely new organization? If their claim that they are the genuine democrats were even plausible, why have they failed to enlist the sympathy and support of the democratic party in the states that are supposed to be reaping the benefits of the gold standard? Why have they failed to receive the sanction of even one state organization?

Their claim is too ridiculous to discuss. We refer to it only to hold it up to the contempt of all patriotic citizens. The Indianapolis convention was made up of men who, while they made a great boast of their devotion to "principle," demonstrated, nevertheless, that they lacked the courage of their convictions. Ardently desiring the success of the Hanna candidate, they were not bold enough to indorse him, but went through the farce of putting up two decoy ducks.

It is a farce so wretched in conception and execution that we have no doubt the decoy ducks will be hauled into the McKinley "blind" before the second week in October.

Single Standard Fallacies Exposed.

Hon. J. E. Williamson, of Bay View, Mich., in a recent issue of The Evansville, Ind., Courier, makes one of the strongest arguments in support of bimetallism which has yet appeared in the campaign.

Starting out with the proposition advanced by the advocates of the single gold standard, viz: that gold and silver have drifted too widely apart in their commercial values to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, he shows by actual figures that this divergence between the two metals is due exclusively to the act of 1873 and not to an overproduction of silver.

That the relative decline in the value of silver, as compared with gold, is not due to overproduction is shown by the writer in a few statistics taken from the mining records. Prior to 1850 the yearly average production of gold was $38,000,000. During the period extending from 1492 to 1850 the total production of the yellow metal amounted to $3,314,553,000. Since 1850, the production of gold has been miraculous. During that interval of only forty-five years enough gold has been extracted from the mines to aggregate the enormous sum of $5,870,382,250. In other words, nearly twice as much gold has been mined since 1850 as during the long period of 358 years which elapsed prior to that time.

But these figures apply to gold. How about the production of silver? The writer goes on to show that prior to 1850 the total production of silver aggregated 7,358,455,000. Since that time, however, the total production has reached a valuation of $3,595,080,850, or not quite half as much. It thus appears from these figures that during the last forty-five years considerably more gold has been mined than silver, and yet it is claimed by the advocates of the single gold standard that silver has been overproduced. If the two metals could circulate on a parity prior to 1850, there is all the more reason why they should circulate on a parity at this time, when silver is relatively scarcer. Instead of decreasing in value, therefore, since 1850, silver should have increased in value and would have done so but for the act of 1873, which fastened the single gold standard upon the people.

That silver's relative decline in value is due absolutely to the single gold standard is shown by a table which Mr. Williamson gives, citing the value of 371¼ grains of silver between the years 1837 and 1873. The table is as follows:

1837	371¼ grains were worth.....	$1.009
1838	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.008
1839	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.023
1840	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.023
1841	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.018
1842	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.007
1843	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.003
1844	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.008
1845	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.004
1846	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.005
1847	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.011
1848	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.008
1849	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.013
1850	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.018
1851	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.034
1852	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.025
1853	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.042
1854	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.042
1855	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.029
1856	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.039
1857	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.046
1858	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.039
1859	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.052
1860	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.045
1861	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.031
1862	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.041
1863	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.040
1864	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.040
1865	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.035
1866	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.036
1867	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.027
1868	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.025
1869	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.024
1870	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.027
1871	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.025
1872	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.023
1873	371¼ grains were worth.....	1.004

These figures distinctly show that for a period of thirty-six years the relative value of silver remained unchanged. It was not until 1873, when the white metal was demonetized, that its commercial value began to decline. If demonetization impaired the relative value of silver, then it must follow as a logical sequence that remonetization will restore it. The talk, therefore, of a 53 cent dollar, in which the advocates of the single gold standard are so fond of indulging, is nothing but mere bosh. Intrinsically, a silver dollar is worth as much today as it was before the act of demonetization, and the commercial value of the white metal would remain unimpaired but for the operation of the single gold standard.

Touching upon the attitude of England toward the problem of our currency, Mr. Williamson proceeds:

> All the European states successfully maintained both gold and silver from the foundation of civilization to 1816, when England adopted her present gold standard. The other European states did not follow until about 1873. Since that time there has been a gradual "coming down to a gold basis" by a shrinkage in the value of all other kinds of property. If silver, as it did, formed about one-half of the world's money prior to 1873, it is not difficult to comprehend that with this half stricken down, the other half, that is gold, will have added to it the value of the silver half, or will be doubled in value—it means that it will buy twice as much as before. That is, it will require, to get a gold dollar, twice as much of all other kinds of property when sold in the markets. This suits the condition of those foreign countries holding our securities and buying our products exactly. They collect from this country an annual interest of millions in gold. They take this same gold and with it buy twice as much of our products as they could before gold was doubled in value and all other property depreciated in proportion.

Replying to the argument brought forward by the money syndicate, that free coinage would drive gold out of the country, Mr. Williamson observes that such a result could not be accomplished more effectually than under the existing system. Says he:

> There is no gold in circulation. When has anybody seen gold coin or gold certificate? Both are hoarded. A gentleman said to me a few days ago that he put all his cash into gold, had made a special deposit of it and was borrowing paper money, using his gold deposit as security for the loan.

The reasons which Mr. Williamson advances in support of free coinage completely destroy every argument brought forth against it by the advocates of the single gold standard.

Mr. Williamson has made a profound study of the money question, and his views on the subject should be eagerly read by all who are anxious to settle this vexed problem on the side of right and patriotism.

Judge Hines's Acquittal.

Our news columns have chronicled the prompt acquittal of Judge James K. Hines, by a Washington county jury, before whom he answered the charge preferred against him. Judge Hines was indicted for larceny after trust, and he claimed that it was personal persecution, and from the moment the indictment was drawn he demanded trial.

The writer of this has been personally acquainted with Judge Hines for thirty-five years, and The Constitution believes that he is incapable of a breach of trust. We are likewise satisfied that politics did not figure in the slightest degree in the prosecution of the case, and Judge Hines vindicates the democrats of Washington county of this charge, which has been industriously circulated by those who have sought to give a political turn to the affair. Judge Hines calls attention to the fact that his acquittal is received from the hands of a jury composed of those who differed with him politically.

The fact that the news developments of the case appeared in many of the newspapers of the state does not show that such publications were intended to prejudice the public against Judge Hines. The same publicity would have been given had any other public man, populist or democrat, been placed in the same situation, however unjust might have been the charges so preferred. The more prominent the person involved, the more liable is he to the scrutiny of the public through the columns of the newspapers. That Judge Hines was guilty of the charge made against him, no one who knows his character ever believed.

While we have differed, and do now differ seriously with Judge Hines in politics, we have never doubted the fact that he was a good, moral, high-toned, Christian gentleman.

We lay many of the political errors which Judge Hines has committed to the thought which we believe he harbors, that the democratic party "despitefully used him" in his campaign for governor as the populist nominee. We think that in this, Judge Hines has permitted his prejudice to get the better of his judgment. He knows that he was dragged into the fight for the governorship against his will and without hope of election. It was a mistake that young and ambitious men frequently make. But Judge Hines, instead of trying to rectify this error, has been led into the false position of embitterment against the democratic party because designing men have induced him to believe that he was mistreated in that campaign. It must be remembered that he passed through the ordeal of this campaign without being subjected to any more criticism than is usual. Indeed, as we remember it, there was even less bitterness and acrimonious personality in this campaign than usually characterize campaigns in this state. Both sides were aggressive, though neither was bitter, and it would have been better for Judge Hines to have listened to his conservative friends, who advised him to submit gracefully to what followed, than to claim fraud when too late. The judge did not join in this claim, and we are sure that if he had believed in the truth of such a charge, he would at the proper time have made an effort to prove it. Unfortunately, he allowed his political friends to put him in a false position.

Judge Hines is entitled to his political opinions just as anybody else, and his political course can be criticised without in any manner attacking his honor. We have had occasion, from time to time, to comment on some of the judge's inconsistencies. A case in point was his remarkable fidelity to the "middle of the road" course at the St. Louis populist convention, which was rendered strangely inconsistent by his "anti-middle of the road" course in the state convention of his party which met soon after in Atlanta. At St. Louis he was a populist up one side and down the other, and wanted no "outsider," and at Atlanta he assisted in paving the way for a new comer for the gubernatorial nomination of his party and sat in silence while he saw the initiative and referendum, a cardinal principle of his party, repudiated over the protest of Colonel Peck, who saw in Georgia's local option law the most practical application of the initiative and referendum idea that has ever been made in the legislation of the state.

But whatever may be said of Judge Hines's political inconsistencies, and The Constitution has said, and will doubtless continue to say much about them, we are glad that the Washington county affair has become a thing of the past; and the trial resulted just as we knew it would, for while politically wrong, we believe Judge Hines to be a thoroughly honest and uprighteous gentleman, and it gives us pleasure to say this in his behalf.

"If" Maine Was a Barometer.

The New York World, in commenting upon the result of the recent state election in Maine, sagely observes that if equivalent gains are made by the republicans elsewhere, there will not be a single doubtful state anywhere except in the south.

Immediately following this observation, The World publishes a table showing the majorities which each state would cast for the republican ticket, provided all of them stood on public questions exactly as Maine does.

Obviously such a table is not only unfair but supremely ridiculous. In no sense of the word is Maine a barometer; nor can such a standard of measurement be applied even to the state of Vermont. Both are too far removed from the geographical center of the country to indicate anything save the conditions which prevail in that extreme corner of the map.

Surely, however, if Maine can be cited as a barometer by the advocates of the single gold standard, Arkansas and Alabama can likewise be cited by the democrats. Should the same ratio of democratic gains be observed in other parts of the country this fall, there will not be a single state in the union, including Maine and Vermont, which will not support the democratic ticket.

With better reason can the two southern states be cited as barometers than those of remote and provincial New England. They are nearer the heart of the country and are more in touch with the great movements in which the people are engaged.

Instead of making anything like an argument, therefore, The New York World has committed a grave blunder in showing the airy foundations on which the advocates of the single gold standard are basing their predictions of success in November.

General Buckner in Memphis.

Instead of firing his audience in Memphis, Tenn., last Wednesday evening, by his zealous championship of the single gold standard, General Buckner aroused a different sort of enthusiasm.

Scarcely had he commenced to speak before he realized that between himself and his audience there existed a wide gulf of separation on the money question. Those who gathered to hear him speak were attracted almost solely by his prestige as the nominee of the Indianapolis convention for vice president of the United States.

Had it not been for his allusion to Mr. Bryan, the speech would have elicited no enthusiasm whatever. As it was the bare mention of that leader's name acted like a charm upon the vast gathering. Hundreds leaped to their feet and shouted for the democratic nominee. Such was the enthusiasm which prevailed that several minutes elapsed before the speaker could resume the broken thread of his argument. No further reference during the evening was made to Mr. Bryan.

General Buckner has just started out upon his campaign. That he will return to his home in Kentucky a wiser man than when he left is the statement of a simple truth which he himself will recognize before many days have passed. As in Memphis, so will he find elsewhere that Mr. Bryan is the choice of the people, and whenever he wants to break the painful monotony of silence which his arguments on the money question inspire, let him mention the name of the democratic nominee and his wish will be gratified.

An exchange refuses to condemn the Palmer-Buckner ticket on the ground that it is best never to speak ill of the dead.

The people will not neglect to remember that many of the railway magnates are using every effort to coerce their employes.

Mr. Hill is now said to be controlling the machine in New York. If so, he has resumed his silver views without consulting with Whitney.

Did anybody remark that the democrats needed any votes in New England to elect their candidate? If so, we never heard of it. Now, as heretofore, the democratic party can manage to limp along without New England.

Did Cleveland carry Maine or Vermont? Not when he thought he was a democrat.

Carlisle has served notice to the gold gang that when they exhaust their supply of greenbacks and treasury notes, they can force bond issues by presenting silver dollars and silver certificates.

Cleveland proposes to "play out the string," even if he bankrupts the people.

It is not worth while to criticise Carlisle. He is nothing more than a political puppet in Cleveland's hands.

July 1, silver dollars, according to Carlisle, were not redeemable in gold, being themselves money of redemption. September 15, silver dollars, according to Cleveland (who uses Carlisle as a speaking tube) are redeemable in gold, being mere token money.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Several months ago when the proposition was made to pull down the front of the statehouse in Boston, the people of that city arose in holy horror and refused to allow the building to be desecrated in such a manner. Boston's love of old relics is proverbial. She allows nothing to be molested what savors in the least of revolutionary or colonial days. The front of the statehouse building was designed by the celebrated architect, Bulfinch, and has long been the pride and glory of Boston. The proposition to pull it down was inspired by the rapid decay into which it was falling, and the hopelessness of being able to preserve it. No sooner was the proposition sprung than a mass meeting was held in Faneuil hall, at which the proposed act of vandalism was fully discussed. Such was the bitter feeling of opposition that the project was entirely abandoned. Within the last few days plans have been accepted for a complete restoration of the Bulfinch front, preserving in detail the features of its unique and original architecture. Boston is determined that none of her old relics shall be destroyed.

A writer in Mehan's Monthly Magazine is authority for the statement that trees do not flourish in this country as long as in other parts of the world. Says this writer: "Pines in the north of Europe are known to have endured for nearly 500 years. In Bavaria there is a larch which is known to be 225. Many oaks in Germany are known to be over 300 years old, and many over 200 years. Of other trees individuals are known that have reached the ages set opposite them: ash, 170 years; birch, 160 to 200 years; aspen, 220 years; mountain maple, 225 years; elm, 130 years, and red alder, 145 years."

A pick-ax at least 3,000 years old has recently been found in a cove at Norfolk, Eng. It was made from the antlers of red deer. Finger prints are still preserved on the handle. The workman who used it was doubtless one of the ancient miners who dug up the ore that formed the basis of the traffic between the Phoenician merchant sailors and the Britons. He had left his pickax in the gallery one evening on quitting work for the day. The gallery fell in overnight and he had found it impossible to recover his tool. For 3,000 years it remained exactly in the position he had left it.

CAMPAIGN CLIPPINGS.

St. Louis Republic: Maine has performed the dexterous feat of cutting herself off, politically speaking, from the main body of the union.

Evansville Courier: Great fools, indeed, the British would be if they did not fight for a gold basis, for by reason of it they get twice as much of our wheat, meat and cotton for the $200,000,000 per year we have to pay them in interest.

Columbus, O., Press: Three times as many people crowded to see and hear Bryan speak in Kentucky Monday as voted in Maine on the same day. Kentucky is in the heart of the great union, while Maine is up on the coasts of Labrador and Greenland.

Chicago Dispatch: It is stated that Carl Schurz made his first political speech in this country forty years ago. It would be interesting to know just how many political parties the great professional German has belonged to since then.

Denver Times: When Mr. Bryan was nominated some prudential friend of silver expressed the fear that he would injure his campaign by talking too much. The fear on that point now seems to rest with the republicans, and they would like to have him stop.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Every regular state democratic convention and every regular county democratic convention held since the Chicago convention has indorsed the nominees and the creed of the democratic party.

Indianapolis Sentinel: Republican orators are forsaking the field of legitimate argument on the money question and are giving their time up to the abuse and villification of Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform.

St. Joseph Gazette: President Diaz refrains from taking part in our politics, but he shows in reply to inquiries that Mexico is making astounding progress under free silver. Many of our careworn, unemployed workmen would be glad of the steady work and home comforts which Mexicans enjoy under the silver standard.

Los Angeles Herald: Labor is the primary active factor in the production of wealth. Capital, the product of labor, comes in as a secondary factor in production. Capital is really stored up or crystalized labor. Without capital, labor could do but little, yet capital must be produced by labor before it can exist.

Cleveland.

From The Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

He betrayed the trust which a people had confided in him. He violated an implied contract which existed between him and the people of the south and west, a contract which was as sacred as though it had been written, signed and sealed. For this violation he has received the marble heart at the hands of the people. The democratic party has turned to him the back of its hand. With nothing congenial in the party he has left it. He has gone into the republican party, and there are nothing but dry eyes in the party he has left. In taking up his abode in the republican annex which was constructed at Indianapolis, Grover Cleveland has repudiated his own position on the tariff, on civil service and in fact on all things democratic.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Good Times!

The frost'll find the furrow ere the Autumn days are o'er,
And a fellow's feet will shuffle on the cabin's sandy floor;
The great oak logs will sparkle, while the holly wreathes the door,
And there'll be good times in Georgia!

The dogs will bay the 'possum, though he lingers long and late;
The preacher'll ask a blessing and the banquet will be great,
And a feller'll kiss his sweetheart in the twilight at the gate,
And there'll be good times in Georgia!

One of the Perpetual.

What in thunder are you speakin' to the school children for?" asked the voter.

"Just keep quiet," replied the candidate, "they'll all be old enough to vote before I'm elected!"

The Executive Campaign.

"This here campaign of education is going to beat me for coroner," said the colonel.

"Think so?"

"Yes; fer if our fellers ever find out that twice two ain't twelve, I'm a gone case!"

F. Hopkins Smith is the best all-round genius in this country; when he isn't writing a novel he's painting a landscape, and when he isn't in the landscape business he varies the monotony with a viaduct. That's the kind of literary man we like—a kind of poet at the plow and a success at both.

He Drew Well.

"How does your son draw in his campaign?" asked the stranger.

"Purty heavy," replied the old man. "He drawed on me yesterday fer $100 an' I'm expectin' of another draw by this mail."

Elwyn A. Barron's London letters continue to be one of the most interesting features of The Chicago Times-Herald. We hope to see some of them in book form one of these days.

Show Your Papers!

Are you ready for the journey to the poll—
To the poll—
Are you ready for the journey to the poll?
Have they read your title clear?
Have you got a vote to spare?
Are you ready for the journey to the poll?

Stumps are at a premium in Georgia now and the platforms made by the bolters won't meet the emergency, as they are decidedly weak in the knees.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

Says The Savannah News:

"It is gratifying to note the movement of colored people toward the democratic party. The colored Methodist conference at Washington, D. C., has commended Governor Atkinson, of Georgia; Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, and other democratic executives, and in various sections of this and other southern states leading colored men are taking the stump for the democratic state and congressional tickets. This would seem to indicate that reasons for fear of negro domination are being rapidly dissipated."

Of the amendment for an increase of judges The Rome Tribune says:

"We hope that the agitation brought about by the opposing political parties will not cause the voters to lose sight of this all important measure. It is one in which every party and every faction can agree for the common good of the county. It is to the interest of all alike to see that the amendment receives the necessary two-thirds majority."

Says The Brunswick Evening Advertiser:

"The convict employment in this county is an object lesson for the next legislature. In road making, drainage of the swamps, and in the field of agriculture, they are adding wealth to the state without interfering with the free labor."

Says Editor Triplett, of The Thomasville Times-Enterprise:

"Thanksgiving Day will be here before long. Dishes of crow will predominate when the dinner is spread. We put in an application now for the strongest sauces obtainable."

Editor Perham, of The Waycross Herald, regretfully parts compny with his friend, Grover Cleveland, whom he refuses to follow into the camp of the bolters.

The Augusta Evening Herald will issue a special trade edition at an early date.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

Samples of Glynn county sea island cotton have been graded by experts, and rated at 21 and 22 cents a pound. In the face of an unprecedented drouth that has cut the cotton crop of the United States to a 40 per cent reduction, and as intense in its serious consequences in Glynn as elsewhere, there is a prospect that planters will get at least a bale to three acres.

Walton has three champion cotton pickers—Tommie, Waddie and Lovick Malcom, of Blasingame district, the two first young men and the latter a boy of twelve years. In one day last week they picked 1,432 pounds of cotton, or a good-sized bale. The young men picked 512 pounds each and the young boy 408 pounds.

In the neighborhood of Tallahassee it is claimed that $75,000 worth of Florida tobacco has been sold to the cigar factories. There will be an experiment of tobacco planting in Glynn county next year, and this statement of Florida success is encouraging.

For the last three weeks the water in the pond at Dennard, Houston county, has been so low that the cotton mill could not be operated. Such a condition has never before existed for so long a time.

The Cobb county fair will open October 12th and continue five days.

STATE PERSONAL NOTES.

The Rome Tribune says of Governor Atkinson's Macon speech:

"One of the most effective speeches of the state's campaign was that of Governor Atkinson in Macon Friday night. The governor was at his best and before a very large audience he made a convincing reply to the attacks of the populists upon his administration. The governor's speech was very different from that which his opponent delivered in Macon several weeks ago, and the difference is greatly to the credit of the former."

The Jonesboro Enterprise says that while a crowd of citizens and visitors were standing on the courthouse square admiring Clayton's handsome new jail, somebody remarked to Judge Candler that the people should thank him for his valuable improvement. Of course the judge was modest and inquired how he was any factor in rendering this public service. "Because you have saved the county enough money in two courts to build it," was the reply of the man of Clayton. And there are hundreds who believe as that citizen does.

Vale!

From The Columbus Ledger.

Buzzard's Bay has at last severed his connection with the democratic party, and in doing so he has done what the party would have had him do two years or more ago. All things come to them who wait. The democratic party has received its reward.

A Li on the Rounds.

From The Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

Li traveled very fast through this conutry. Lies usually travel that way.

Hungry for Him.

From The Augusta Herald.

Bryan is in the borderland. Can't he address us tonight by telephone?

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

General A. J. Warner of Ohio, president of the bimetallic league, is confident that Bryan will carry the Buckeye state by a safe majority in November. He has just returned to Washington city after making a thorough tour of the western and middle states.

To a newspaper man General Warner said:

"I have no doubt that Ohio will go heavily democratic this fall. The farmers are for the free coinage of silver and the miners are now with us. The wage earners of the state are with us. I can give you several counties, for example, where I am best acquainted. In Washington county there are hundreds of republicans for Bryan and free silver, and, so far, only five democrats have been found who are expected to bolt.

"In the east the free silver cause has spread. In western New Yodk the free silver sentiment is predominant. Thousands of former republicans have openly come out for free silver and Bryan. At Hartford, New Haven, Meriden and Middletown I have lately addressed large, intelligent and enthusiastic silver audiences, and the chairman of the state committee tells me that Bryan can get Connecticut's electoral vote."

Hon. J. G. Johnson, the Kansas member of the democratic national committee, in speaking of the situation in Kansas, says:

"Such a satisfactory combination against the gold men has been arranged that Major McKinley has about the same chance in Kansas that he had in Arkansas. There is talk about 20,000 Palmer votes in Kansas. Why, no sane Kansan thinks that ticket will get 1,000 votes in the state. The democrats and populists alone combined would carry the state against McKinley, even if there was no silver defection from the republicans, but in this campaign there is added to their strength 25,000 free silver republicans, the most enthusiastic and well organized division of the Bryan army, and such a combine is bound to bury the gold men under from 25,000 to 40,000 majority."

Mr. Edward F. Sisson, one of the leading citizens of Chattanooga, has just reached home after a short visit to Chicago.

"The free silver sentiment is sweeping Illinois like a prairie fire," said Mr. Sisson to a reporter for The Chattanooga News, "and there seems to be little doubt that the state will be in the Bryan column in November. Every day brings hundreds of converts from the republican ranks to the cause of silver.

"I have a brother-in-law, Charles W. Gaines, living in Chicago. He had always been a republican of the most rabid sort, and I was nearly taken off my feet when he told me that he now sees the error of his way; is not only an ardent advocate of Bryan and free silver, but is making speeches for the democratic candidate."

Governor Stone, of Missouri, is confident that Bryan will carry Delaware and Maryland, and also believes that he will get the vote of New York. As to the situation in this section Governor Stone observed in a recent interview:

"Mr. Bryan will get the solid south. The only states in which there is any question are Louisiana and Kentucky, and outside of Louisville and one or two other large cities there is not very much disaffection among the democrats. Missouri will give Bryan no less than 50,000. There was some question about North Carolina until the democrats and populists fused, and now that state is in line."

Touching upon the general features of the political situation, Governor Stone continued:

"If the election were held tomorrow, Bryan would be elected beyond a reasonable doubt. I do not know what changes may take place between now and election time, but I do not believe that we are losing ground, as is claimed by the opposition. It is pretty hard to tell how matters stand in the larger cities, but go out into the country and you can get the sentiment very quickly. The masses of the people are for free silver."

In a vigorous article published in the last issue of Tammany Times, Hon. John C. Sheehan, the leader of the organization, says a number of good things. From this article the following short padagraphs are extracted:

"At no time within the past fifty years has the democratic party, through its national convention, framed a platform whose language so clearly and forcibly expressed the will of the people as that of the Chicago platform. Indeed, within the history of the country there is no record of a declaration of principles by the democratic party or any other party that so nearly touches the great common weal, that reaches so close to the hearts of the plain people of this great republic.

"The object of that platform throughout is the bettering of the condition of the people, the elimination of class distinctions, the removal of false sectional barriers, the obtaining of the greatest good for the greatest number. In a word, the democratic party, by its national convention held in Chicago, has declared itself more absolutely and firmly than ever the party of the people, and through its leaders and speakers once more, but in clearer, stronger tones than before, champions the cause of the common people.

"To the popular recognition of this attitude of the leaders of democracy is doubtless due the great increase in democratic sentiment in this state. From present indications, this year will be one of democratic triumph in the Empire State. The progress of Bryan through New York is proof of this. Everywhere received with enthusiasm, everywhere assured of popular support, he was cheered because he was recognized by the great mass of the people as their friend.

The democracy of the state will commence active work for the state convention, and, with the proper work, success must attend our efforts. All that is needed is honest, hard, persistent work. Spread the doctrines of true democracy; educate the people in every possible way as to the real truth in the issue of this campaign, and the Empire State will be found side by side with the states of the south and west."

To change the subject, a writer in one of the northern papers, inspired by the present sultry September weather, tells the following story:

"The warmest weather I ever experienced was on a small island called John's Biscuit, off Cape Gracias, on Honduras. The Elizabeth Jenning, on which I sailed in 1870, from Portland, stopped there for water, and a boat's crew went ashore for it. It was a little volcanic island and awful dry and hot. We didn't know whether there would be water there or no, but we did find a spring with a stream as large as a broom handle pouring out all the time. And, do you believe me! The water was dried up and soaked up before it had run four feet in the sand. The place was covered with dried trees, and a little distance away was what looked like a hut—a habitation for man. We went in and found the shrunken remains of four men, sailors, probably, who had died in one night, to judge from appearances. One was sitting in a chair, one lying on the floor and two leaning against the wall in a sitting position. There was dry food on the table, dry meat in a box, and everything was burning dry.

"A letter in the pocket of one man was dated Liverpool, 1846, and on the table was a bottle with a note in it, evidently intended to be cast adrift. It said they were four English seamen marooned by a captain, left to die. The note was dated 1846, and I suppose they had been there dead in that hut for over thirty years, and they must have died of heat in one day and dried right up. We left them where we found them."

P OF THE DAY.

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ALLEN FOUND GUILTY

Son-in-Law of Taylor Delk Goes to the Penitentiary.

TO WEAR STRIPES TWO YEARS

Jury Failed To Acquit Him on the Plea of Insanity.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY INTRODUCED

Verdict of Guilty Was Returned by the Jury in a Few Minutes After the Charge.

Joe Allen, the erstwhile detective and would-be actor, was yesterday convicted of forgery and was given a sentence of two years at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

Allen was placed on trial in the criminal superior court early yesterday morning before Judge Candler, and a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The principal line of defense was based upon the insanity plea, and a large number of witnesses were introduced in order to prove that Allen was mentally irresponsible for passing the forged check that caused his trouble. Allen was first brought to the attention of the public when his romantic marriage with Addie Delk, the daughter of old Taylor Delk, was announced.

Allen stated at the time that he married the daughter of the alleged outlaw for the sole purpose of being placed in a position so that he could capture his father and brother-in-law. Failing to arrest his newly made kinsmen, he abandoned his young wife, only to soon be arrested himself and thrown into prison on the charge of forgery.

The trial yesterday attracted a large crowd, and the courtroom was filled with interested spectators. Some of the testimony was of a very amusing nature and the court bailiffs were frequently compelled to rap for order.

Allen paid no attention to what was going on about him, and he treated his trial with perfect indifference. He sat with bowed head, and toyed with his fingers and clothes during the entire day.

He will be carried at once to the convict camp, and will enter upon his sentence.

Cashed Allen's Check.

The first witness placed upon the stand was Mr. J. W. Mayson, whose name was signed to the check cashed for Allen by Mr. Truitt.

Mr. Mayson testified that he had no account with the Lowry Banking Company in July, the time the check was presented, and after examining the check, stated that it was a forgery.

The check was made out payable to the order of cash, and was in the sum of $3.96. The check was signed by J. W. Mayson, and the same name was written across the back of the blue-tinted paper.

Mr. Truitt, the next witness, swore that he cashed the check for Allen at the same time selling him $1 worth of wood.

"Allen came to my place of business," said Truitt, "and told me that Mr. Blakely had given him the check. Allen ordered $1 worth of wood, which he told me to deliver to Mr. Jackson, on Walker street. I accepted the order and gave him $2.96 in cash.

"The next morning I sent the wood out, but the drayman returned, saying no one at the Walker street house had ordered the wood. I then sent a boy to the bank, where the check was turned down."

Mr. A. B. Thompson, of the Fitten-Thompson Company, stated upon the stand that Allen had bought some goods from his store and presented a check in payment, which was afterwards discovered to be a forgery.

Detective Lanford of the police department, testified about the arrest of Allen and his confinement in the station house.

"My Son Is Crazy."

The next witness was Mrs. Allen, the prisoner's mother, who was introduced by the defense to prove that her son was not responsible for his acts.

"About five years ago," said Mrs. Allen, as she sobbed, "Joe was badly hurt by the train while he was working for the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Since that time he has never been the same boy, and though I have reated him at all times tenderly and kindly, he has often said that I was his bitterest enemy.

"His head was smashed between the cars, and when he was brought home he said the doctor had inserted a metal piece in his skull. This was not the case, but he would never believe otherwise, and we could never convince him that he was mistaken. On one occasion he was violent, and followed me about the house in a threatening manner.

"Joe has continually bragged about his great wealth, and he frequently said he was worth many thousand dollars; when, in fact, he was never worth anything except what his father and friends gave him. I am sure my son is not responsible for his acts. My son is crazy," and Mrs. Allen sobbed aloud as she wiped the tears from her eyes.

"Ever since the accident," said his mother, "he has been suffering, and I do not believe he knows the difference between right and wrong. I know Joe would not have done anything wrong if he had not been crazy; and he even believes I am his enemy."

Thought He Was Wealthy.

Mr. Buron Smith, the attorney, was introduced by the defense and asked to give his opinion of the mental condition of the prisoner.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Smith, "that Joe Allen is not mentally responsible for what he does in a business transaction. Allen came to my office frequently. He would come into the office and would sit and stare at me in a vacant manner for a long time. Then he would begin to talk in a rambling manner, at times rationally, and then again he would become flighty and his conversation would become silly.

On one occasion Allen came into the room and told me that he had $1,000,000, which he had recently received, and he then offered to loan me $40,000. This and other peculiar actions has caused me to become convinced that the man is crazy."

Attorney Charles J. Haden was next placed upon the stand. Mr. Haden testified that Allen had volunteered his services in the Delk case.

"Allen has been in my office repeatedly, and I have seen that the man's mind was unbalanced. He has acted queerly upon many occasions; though at times he has talked rationally. It is my opinion that the man is of unsound mind."

Two Physicians Testify.

Drs. J. P. Kennedy and Willis Westmoreland were both sworn and placed on the witness stand.

Dr. Kennedy made an examination of Allen's condition in the county jail a few days ago. It was the first and only time Dr. Kennedy had seen him.

"I made an examination of the man," said Dr. Kennedy, "and although it is possible that a man could play off to some degree, it was my opinion that he was of unsound mind."

When Allen was injured in the railroad wreck he was attended by Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who dressed the wounds.

"The wounds received by Allen," said the surgeon, "were of a nature that could produce mental irresponsibility. The top portion of the scalp and skull were torn loose and the brain was probably affected by the blow."

Dr. Westmoreland was asked if the nature of the wound was such as to produce insanity.

"The wound could have done so and might have, or might not. What I have seen of Allen since has caused me to believe that he is not mentally responsible for what he may do. That is my idea of the case."

Dr. Westmoreland testified that Allen's skull was fractured by the blow and the wound caused him several weeks' loss of time from his work.

Many Say Allen Is Crazy.

A cloud of witnesses testified that Allen was not responsible for anything he might have done.

W. T. Hooker, a car inspector in the employ of the Southern railway, but who formerly worked for the Atlanta and West Point road, testified that he had always thought that there was a screw loose in Allen's mind. Allen had worked with him and the opinion had been formed from a constant association.

J. J. Thomason, the printer, said he had known Allen a long time and had never believed Allen was sane.

"The boy has money on the brain," said he, "and he has already convinced me that he was silly, foolish and crazy. He made wild statements and said he was worth many millions."

Wanted To Be an Actor.

The drift of evidence showed that lying behind all the deeds of Allen was the burning desire to become an actor.

W. M. Walker, a car inspector of the West Point road, testified that Allen ap-



JOE ALLEN,
The Young Man Who The Jury Believed Was Feigning Insanity.

proached him and offered to engage him in a minstrel company that was to be carried to Florida for the winter.

"Allen promised me $35 per week and expenses," said Walker, "and agreed to advance me six months' salary."

A. A. Allen, a brother of Joe Allen, testified that his brother was certainly insane and was not responsible for what he had done.

"Brother Joe has been crazy about theatricals since he was injured," said he. "Whenever a show was in town he was sure to take it in, and once he was a member of a company with Junge Newsome. Joe was a better actor than Scott Thornton."

John Rasberry, a collector for Rhodes, Snook & Haverty, swore he had known Allen ten years, and that the prisoner was of unsound mind. Rasberry said Allen had challenged him to a prize fight and was anxious to go upon the stage.

E. K. Jones testified that Allen conducted a variety show in DeGive's opera house about three years ago, which he called the "Little David." He said Allen was not bright and lacked intelligence.

Father Testifies Against Son.

One of the last witnesses to testify was Mr. G. W. Allen, the aged father of the accused forger.

Mr. Allen explained how the injury was received by his son and his subsequent queer actions. Jailer Eubanks, Pat McCullough and Assistant Jailer Cohen were sworn. They all testified that Allen was sane, as far as they knew.

"At first," said Jailer Eubanks, "Allen acted as if he was crazy. One day he became sane, saying it was too hot to carry on the game. Allen threw his shoes out of the window and tore off his clothes, but I do not believe the man is crazy, and on the other hand I believe he has an average mind."

The little ten-year-old sister of Allen testified about her brother's condition, saying that he thought his mother was his worst enemy.

About thirty witnesses were examined. All except three testified that Allen was mentally unsound. The court took a recess of forty-five minutes at noon, and when it re-convened the case went to the jury.

Mr. Moyers representing Allen announced that he would not argue the case. Solicitor Hill stated he thought the case was one of great importance, as he believed it was high time that the plea of insanity in order to escape punishment should be defeated in the courts of the state.

Jury Finds Allen Guilty.

Solicitor Hill argued the case earnestly and made the statement that there was no one in the courtroom in sound of his voice who more clearly understood the situation than Allen himself. He spoke about an hour.

The jury was in the jury room only a few minutes when a verdict was announced. The verdict contained a declaration of guilty, and Judge Candler at once sentenced Allen to a term of two years in the penitentiary.

The sentence was the minimum, as the law allows a sentence of two to ten years upon conviction of the charge of forgery.

PEGRAM WAS SET FREE.

Was Discharged Upon a Hearing by Justice Foute.

Mr. S. S. Pegram, who was arrested on a warrant charging forgery, was discharged by Justice Foute. The warrant was sworn out by H. A. Luther, of the Bankers' Alliance.

Mr. Pegram was formerly employed by Mr. Luther as an insurance solicitor. He left Mr. Luther some time ago and became connected with H. C. Bagley & Co. While with Mr. Luther it seems that he wrote an insurance policy for W. A. Cones, a barber on Peachtree street. Cones's note, or a note bearing his signature, for $18 was negotiated to Mr. Luther, and when it was presented to Cones he denied that he had signed it. He made an affidavit to this effect, which he gave to Mr. Luther, and on the strength of the affidavit Mr. Luther swore out the warrant.

Mr. Pegram gave himself up, and asked for an immediate trial. He declared that Cones had signed the note, and introduced testimony intended to prove that it was Cones's signature at the bottom of the note. After hearing the testimony, and from the prosecutor's attorney, Justice Foute dismissed the case. He stated that he would honorably discharge Pegram.

Ice Cream and Lawn Party.

There will be given an ice cream and lawn party at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Burge, 355 Whitehall street. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of Decatur street mission.

Sheriff Phillips Badly Hurt.

Monticello, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—W. H. Phillips's horse ran away with him yesterday, throwing him and dragging him some distance. He is badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

BANKSTON WON AGAIN

Barnesville Cracksman Wins Kendricks's Medal a Second Time.

CONTEST WAS QUITE SHARP

Manry, of Atlanta, Made a Close Second—Interest in the Events Increasing.

Private J. B. Bankston, of the Barnesville Blues, again won the Kendrick marksmanship medal, at the Lakewood range yesterday afternoon. By 2 o'clock the boys were all at the range and ready to begin the contest which was to decide who was to wear the medal during the coming month. Major W. J. Kendrick, who offered the medal, was on the range and took deep interest in the shooting, and it was he who, in a neat speech, presented the prize to the lucky man.

In all there were thirteen men on the field to shoot for the prize: Private J. B. Bankston, of Company I; Lieutenant C. P. Maury, of Company K; Private T. J. Ogletree, of Company I; Private C. H. Morris, of Company I; Sergeant J. C. Rather, of Company K; Lieutenant S. H. Askew, of Company K; Captain W. C. Massey, of Company I; Lieutenant R. L. Swatts, of Company I; Corporal F. M. Hadley, of Company K; Private R. B. Harris, of Company K; Private J. C. George, of Company K; Private P. J. Wellmaker, of Company I, and Private J. A. Randall, of Company K.

The score of Private Bankston was very fine. He made 117 points out of a possible 150. This is a gain of nine points over the score which gave him the medal last month. His score on the skirmish was exceptionally good. He made forty-five out of a possible fifty. Lieutenant C. P. Maury, of Company K, gave him a good scare before he would acknowledge himself defeated, as it was he who came within seven points of the winner, making a score of 110.

The men shot five shots from the 200-yard range, five from the 300-yard range, ten from the 500-yard range and ten on the skirmish. While making the skirmish run they shot five times advancing and five times retreating. The targets which are used are the images of three men, one standing, one kneeling and the other lying down. The standing figure counts 3, if hit, the kneeling one counts 4, and the reclining figure counts five. This is the most interesting as well as the most difficult part of the shooting, and a man must keep his nerve and his wits about him in order to excel.

The scores made by the two leading contestants will be found in the following table:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Skir.	Tl.
Bankston.	16	20	36	45	117
Maury.	20	19	43	11	*110

*Lieutenant Maury by making 82 at 200, 300 and 500 yards, won the right to shoot five shots at 600 yards. On this he scored 17, which amount goes to his credit in the total.

The contest excited a good deal of excitement among the military boys of the city and especially among the members of the First battalion. The Atlanta boys were very anxious for the medal to stay in the city and the members of the Barnesville Blues are equally anxious for it to remain in Barnesville.

A new bar will be added to the medal bearing the name of J. B. Bankston, stating also the date. He already has one bar on it, and says that he expects to add another at the next contest, which will take place in about one month. The Atlanta men say that they will have the medal next time if practice will accomplish this end. And all through the coming month the range will resound with the crack of their rifles. The exact date of the next contest is not yet known. This is left entirely in the hands of Major Kendrick and he will announce the date later.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GREEN.

Services Will Be Held This Afternoon from 689 Capitol Avenue.

The remains of Mrs. Sallie Lou Ward Green, who died at the home of her husband, Mr. W. E. Green, of the J. R. Hopkins Medical Company, at 689 Capitol avenue, will be interred at Oakland cemetery this afternoon. The funeral services will be held at the residence, conducted by Dr. Gibson and Dr. Landrum, the latter of the First Baptist church, of which Mrs. Green was a beloved member.

Mrs. Green was a leading spirit in the work of the Young Ladies' Society of the First church, and by her noble labor and unswerving devotion to duty she was greatly admired by every member of the church and society.

Mrs. Green was married only eight months ago. She was Miss Sallie Lou Ward, formerly—one of Macon's most popular and sweetest young ladies until she left that city to take up her residence in Atlanta some time ago. Dr. Landrum will officiate today at the funeral, for the first time in his pastorate of the First Baptist.

FOUR TINY PALLBEARERS.

Little Girls Act as the Escort at an Infant's Funeral.

Four of the tiniest pall bearers that ever acted as funeral escort in Atlanta followed the coffin of little Ruby May Nunan to the grave yesterday. The pall bearers were four little girls, the oldest not more than five years old.

They were all dressed in pure white and carried wreathes and bouquets of roses in their hands, which they deposited on the lid of the casket.

The little girl who died was only three months old. The pall bearers were four of her little girl friends who had often watched the pretty infant in its little carriage when it was in the bloom of health.

The little one died Wednesday. It was buried yesterday morning at Decatur. The funeral services were conducted at its mother's home, No. 93 Garden street.

BLESSINGS ON THE PAIR.

A Romantic Wedding Leaks Out Sooner Than Was Intended.

A wedding occurred last Monday night at the residence of Rev. Virgil Norcross, which was not made public until last night. The bride was Miss Maude Riden, of Atlanta, and the groom was Mr. J. H. Milstead, of Alexandria, Va. The couple was driven to the home of Dr. Norcross, in West End, about 6 o'clock, where they were united in marriage in the presence of the bride's sister and a few friends.

Miss Riden is an accomplished young lady, with many friends. Mr. Milstead is a well-known young man in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company of this city. After the ceremony the young couple agreed that nothing should be said about the matter, but yesterday the secret leaked out, and they were obliged to confess and receive the blessings of the bride's parents, who were much surprised to learn that their daughter had been married without their knowledge.

Big Cotton Receipts in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—This year is a record breaker in cotton receipts for Augusta. Today the receipts were 5,066, the largest receipts on record for any single day. Since September 1st the opening of the new cotton year, the receipts at Augusta have been 31,818, against 8,545 at the same date last year.

DIRECT TRADE AGAIN

General Manager Stevens, of the Manchester Ship Canal, Is Here.

ON TOUR THROUGH THE STATES

Mr. J. C. Hall, a Prominent English Grain Dealer, Accompanies Him. Ships from a Georgia Port.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, general manager of the Manchester ship canal, and Mr. J. C. Hall, a prominent grain dealer of Manchester, will spend today in Atlanta. They have been on a business trip through the north and west, and are now getting back toward New York. They came in last night from Cincinnati and registered at the Aragon.

Mr. Stevens has been presenting the advantages of the canal to American exporters, and he is in the south to take up the question of a direct line of steamers between some Georgia or South Carolina port and Manchester.

Mr. Hall has been buying some grain while on the trip and has negotiated for 120,000 quarters or 24,000 tons of wheat, corn and oats.

"Of course I want more tonnage for the canal," said Mr. Stevens when seen last night, "but there ought to be another line from a south Atlantic port."

The argument was recalled that there would be no freight coming back for a line of ships to a southern port.

"The Galveston and New Orleans have no returning cargoes either, and they get along," Mr. Stevens replied. "The cotton, grain, naval stores and phosphate rock would keep up a regular line very well. There is nothing in the grain trade for the ships, but the grain would keep them full when they were not carrying cotton, and cotton pays. The New York lines have to make their money out of something other than grain. But the grain trade would be worth something to the railroads and to the ports. Two or three Manchester houses would take all the grain the line could carry. Mr. Hall has bought 120,000 quarters on this trip."

That would furinsh cargo for such a line as is proposed with weekly sailings for four months and a few Manchester spinners could keep the line going all the year.

Mr. Stevens says that he has no question about the success of a regular line from one of the south Atlantic ports. He is committed to none.

An Important Conference Today.

Today Captain D. G. Purse, of Savannah, is coming up to meet him. Mayor King also has an engagement with the gentlemen and will show them the city. Captain Purse has long been an advocate of direct trade. Mr. Stevens has been with the ship canal ever since it started. He was one of the original promoters of the enterprise.

The movement first took shape in 1882. It took three years to get the act through parliament, and this required two years more to obtain additional legislation. It cost $860,000 to get the necessary legislation from parliament. In 1887 the actual work on the canal was begun and it required six years and $75,000,000 to complete the work. The property has no fixed charges that have to be met. Its receipts have paid the operating expenses so far, and the indications are that the company's revenue will enable it, before long, to pay dividends.

The securities are: Ordinary stock $20,000,000; preference stock $20,000,000, and debentures $35,000,000. The canal was opened January 1, 1894. That year 1,000,000 tons passed through it; last year the tonnage was 1,400,000 and it is now growing 40 per cent a month over the corresponding months of last year.

Manchester's Advantages Over Liverpool.

The cost of service to Manchester by the canal is about $1 a ton cheaper than by Liverpool. Mr. Stevens showed to a representative of The Constitution last night a comparative statement giving savings by delivering the goods from a ship at Manchester instead of from a ship at Liverpool. On the cargo of the ship Guido from New Orleans there was a saving of $3,532, or $1.16 a ton.

The establishment of a direct steamship line for a south Atlantic port seems to be wholly practicable. The Illinois Central and one or two other roads have built up a great grain export trade at New Orleans and Galveston. Formerly this grain went to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

It is in the power of some road to get a heavy traffic from the west on grain for export. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham and the Southern systems naturally occur to one as roads to get the business and help to inaugurate a new ocean line. By pursuing the policy of some of the grain roads an enormous traffic could be secured.

Mr. Hall, the grain merchant with Mr. Stevens, is quite a young man, but he represents an immense business. He buys grain from Prussia, South America and the States, and says that the western wheat from the states is the best that England gets. He was in Atlanta last year during the exposition, but remained for only one day. Tonight the gentlemen will leave for Savannah.

EMORY COLLEGE IS NOW OPEN.

Old Institution of Learning Starts with Many Students.

Oxford, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Emory college opened yesterday morning with the largest attendance in the history of the institution.

With the addition of those students who are expected to arrive in the next few days the attendance is expected to be at least 350.

For the last several years Emory has had a larger number of students in attendance than any other Georgia college, and Dr. Candler expects Emory to surpass all records in the coming year.

The fraternities are very active in spiking new men. Many of the new boys have already joined some one of the fraternities.

Professor Bradley, who was elected last June to the chair of Biology, has returned from Johns Hopkins, where he has been doing graduate work.

The plan for the new library building has been selected by the building committee and the building is soon expected to be in the process of construction.

JUDGE HENRY DENIES RECEIVER

Rome's Electric Light Company Remains with King.

Rome, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—This afternoon the decision of Judge W. M. Henry, in the petition for possession of the property and the appointment of a receiver for the Rome Electric Light Company was filed. It denied the application, and for such reasons that it was not necessary to pass upon the points of making J. King and Arnold Broyles receivers, parties to the case.

The decision is a lengthy one, and covers all the points at issue as to the non-payment of the interest which is past due for three months. The decision is a victory for King, as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company.

Following close upon the rendering of the decision there was a breakdown of the engine at the power house, just about dark, and the city is again plunged into darkness.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

Because of the efforts of the populists to secure the votes of colored men, the exercise of the pardoning power has become a subject considerably discussed in this state campaign. First it was an effort to prejudice the colored voters against the democratic ticket by misrepresenting the facts in the pardon of Hinton, of Wilkes county; now it is an effort to prejudice white voters in some sections because of the pardon of Adolphus Duncan, here in Atlanta.

In this latter case, the populist literature on the subject simply refers to the fact of Duncan's conviction and subsequent pardon, saying nothing at all about the governor's earnest and careful study of the case or of the facts that led him to the conviction that the man was innocent of the crime of which he was charged. It was the firm conviction that Duncan was not guilty of the crime that made the governor extend executive clemency in this case. In his pardon order Governor Atkinson wrote:

"To pardon a man who has been twice convicted of rape is to assume a fearful responsibility, but after careful and thorough study of the evidence introduced on the trial of the case, a personal interview with each of the main witnesses in the case and a creful perusal of all affidavits filed containing newly discovered evidence, I have reached the conclusion that the facts in the case will not justify me in permitting this defendant to be hung, nor to suffer confinement in the penitentiary."

Chairman Clay is having some circulars containing the governor's order in this case sent to localities where the populist circulars have gone. The official finding is a complete explanation of the case. A well known Dooly county democrat, who called at headquarters for a lot of these circulars, said: "The populists down our way have been talking the Duncan case a good deal and some explanation was necessary. This order completely answers all their charges and insinuations, and it shows that in his exercise of the pardoning power, as in every other way, Governor Atkinson has been actuated only by a desire to do justice to those who have come before him. You can count on a good majority for Atkinson and the state ticket from our sectin."

Hon. M. P. Reese, of Wilkes, ex-senator, and one of the strong democratic leaders of his section of the state, is in the city on business.

"The outlook in our county is all that could be desired," said he. "With us the registration law may cut down the total vote some, but we will roll up a good democratic majority, you may count on that."

Milt was wearing a decidedly superior air and at the capitol some of the boys insisted an an explanation. "No, it has nothing to do with politics," he finally said. And being further pressed, swore the crowd to secrecy, and then, in tragic tones, declared:

"We've had rain in Wilkes!"

The uniform looks credulity on the faces of his hearers brought a further explanation.

"Oh, I know you don't believe me, but it is a fact. A few days ago we had a good rain; but remember, I swore you to secrecy. Don't tell it or the other counties of the state will be disappointed. Everybody will want to come and live with us in God's county, and we don't want them. We're pretty well satisfied as we are."

One of the others ordered the juleps.

A. W. Wimberley, one of the leading colored men of Augusta and editor of The Union, the republican organ of the tenth congressional district, announces that he is going to give his heartiest support to Governor Atkinson and the state democratic ticket. Editor Wimberley is an enthusiastic Fleming man and says that the democratic nominee will surely be the next congressman from the tenth.

Speaking through an interview in The Augusta Herald, Editor Wimberley says:

"Governor Atkinson has been fair and friendly in dealing with my people, and has done whatever he could to break up lynchings in this state, and if the sheriffs of the various counties of the state had given him the support that has been given by Sheriff O'Connor of this county, there would not have been a single lynching during his administration. I think he is entitled to our support. We see in the governor's conduct toward the colored people of Georgia the friendly hand of the best white people of this state, and we propose to meet that spirit in kind."

Governor Atkinson spoke at Trenton yesterday. His next appointment is at Americus, where he speaks on the 19th. He will later deliver several speeches in south Georgia, his engagements as so far announced being Baxley, the 24th; Blackshear, 25th, and Jesup, 26th.

Today Colonel Berner will address the democrats of Campbell at Fairburn.

Tomorrow Messrs. Berner, Smith and Maddox will be the speakers at a big rally at Dalton.

Colonel James W. Robertson will address the democrats of Newton at Covington tomorrw, the 19th.

Congressman Livingston spent a few hours here yesterday. He smiles at the talk of anything like serious opposition to himself and expresses great confidence in a democratic victory in the national election.

Hon. Jake Beach, of Brunswick, was here for a few hours on his way to Tennessee. He and Judge Spencer Atkinson have gone to Tate Springs to spend a couple of weeks. Both have been on the sick list this summer.

"We are all right down our way," said Mr. Beach. "I have been unable to take an active part in the campaign, but the boys are doing good work and you are going to hear the right kind of reports from down there."

TO TAKE AN APPEAL

Mr. Burton Smith Will Go to the Supreme Court in Mining Case.

LUMPKIN'S DECISION APPEALED

Creditors of the Georgia Mining Company Fighting Sale of Stocks.

SAY A SCHEME HAS BEEN FORMED

Charged That Certain Creditors Have Combined To Force Sale and Confiscate Company's Property.

Nothing was heard by Atlanta attorneys yesterday or last night from the hearing in New York of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company case, which was booked to take place in the New York courts yesterday.

The lawyers and others are awaiting the outcome of the case in the north with considerable interest. Many thousands of dollars are involved in the litigation and the decision as to whether the bonds and stocks of the company are to be sold by the Metropolitan Trust Company means much to the south.

The attorneys of certain of the creditors of the mining company are making a hard fight to prevent the sale of the stocks as proposed by the Metropolitan Trust Company. An effort was made to secure an injunction in Atlanta, preventing the sale in New York, but Judge Lumpkin declined to interefere, on the ground that his court has no jurisdiction in the matter. The attorneys then started for New York and for two days the battle for dollars has been waged in the courts in that city. Who the victors are is not known here yet, but definite news is expected today.

It is certain that the litigation in the Georgia courts will be continued. Mr. Burton Smith, representing the Bell Armistead Company, one of the creditor concerns of the mining company, who petitioned Judge Lumpkin for an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Trust Company from selling its holdings, will take the Georgia end of the case to the supreme court of the state. He is preparing a bill of exceptions to Judge Lumpkin's decision of Monday last, and when it is ready for presentation the paper will be filed, appealing the case to the highest court in the state. The matter will be one of interest for some time, and the attorneys interested are preparing themselves for a long battle.

It is charged that certain creditors of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company have combined to force a premature sale of the stock of the mining company in order that they can buy up the holdings and get possession of the property at a sacrifice. Collusion is hinted at and the court papers teem with intimations and charges of more than usual significance. It is asserted that the proposed sale in New York means a practical confiscation of the property of the mining company by the creditors who have entered the combination.

If the case is decided in favor of the Metropolitan Trust Company in the New York courts it is certann that an appeal will be taken in that state and the case taken to the New York circuit court by the creditors, who are resisting the proposed sale. So it can be seen that the matter is destined to figure in the courts on a big scale if it is decided that the stocks and holdings of the Metropolitan Trust Company can be disposed of at the will of that company.

Quite a number of Atlanta legal lights are interested in the litigation. Among the attorneys who are watching the case in New York with interest are Messrs. Ellis & Gray, King & Anderson, Burton Smith, Glenn & Rountree, Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, Bishop, Andrews & Hill and several other big firms.

BOUND OVER AND FINED.

Man Who Struck Bates Will Have To Answer to Charge of Assault.

The trial of J. W. South for assaulting John F. Bates Wednesday night came up in the recorder's court yesterday afternoon. South was fined $14.75 and was bound over to the superior court on the charge of assault and battery.

Quite a number of witnesses were introduced at the trial. The evidence for the defense and prosecution differed materially, but the bruised condition of Bates's face was sufficient evidence that he had been strongly dealt with.

The prosecution sought to show that South lay in wait for Bates near the corner of Kimball and Plum streets, and, in company with several boys, had assaulted Bates with a rock, inflicting severe injuries about his face.

The testimony of the defense was entirely different. It was shown by several witnesses that Bates had attacked South with a stick, and that South struck Bates in self-defense. Recorder Pro Tem. Morris accepted the theory of the prosecution, however, with the above result.

The trouble grew out of the arrest of seven boys who were making life burdensome for the neighbors near Hemphill avenue. Judson South, J. W. South's son, was one of the number, and Bates was a witness against him. South took strong exceptions to Bates's position in the case, and, it seems, determined to have revenge.

South was only slightly hurt in the fight. Bates's face was badly disfigured.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

THE KREMENTZ



The above is the best collar button in the market, being made of one piece of gold. Should any of these buttons, sold by us, be mashed or broken we will replace it free of charge.

MAIER & BERKELE, JEWELERS,
31 Whitehall Street.

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Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing,
Bottom Prices.

It Is Needless to Say

Prices must inevitably, determinedly come down.

No Intelligent Thinker

Need be told to wait--it's too broad a proposition.
Prices are down as they should be--
Don't wait.

Ready-Made Suits.
Custom-Made Suits.
Children's Suits.

The store is enriched with beautiful styles, See our Novelties in Neckwear. See our Novelties in Fancy Vests. See our Hats and save money.

EISEMAN BROS.
15-17 Whitehall St.

Knabe.

For sixty years "improvement" has been the watchword in the Knabe factories, and today they produce a Piano unexcelled by those of any establishment in the world.

Every Part

of the instrument is made and guaranteed by the Company.

We have represented the Knabe Piano for nearly thirty years, and have sold them to hundreds of patrons who will certify to their sterling merit.

If you want a "Knabe," call upon

PHILLIPS & CREW CO.
37 Peachtree Street.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

GOVERNOR IN DADE

Great Gathering of Genuine Democracy at Trenton Yesterday.

ISSUES AT STAKE OUTLINED

What Has Been Done for the State by the Party.

RECORD OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

State Depositories and the Northeastern Road—Interest on the State Debt Has Been Decreased.

Trenton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Dade county had a democratic rally and barbecue today. Fully 1,500 democrats were in attendance, many coming from adjoining counties.

Governor Atkinson, Hon. John W. Maddox and Colonel Richardson, of Polk county, were here and were the speakers of the occasion. Their speches were characterized for pointedness and strength. The governor talked plainly to the populists, but with such truthful earnestness that none could be offended.

Judge Maddox and Colonel Richardson dealt mainly with the issues and presented them plainly and forcibly.

Governor Atkinson spoke at some length, and in speaking of his administration said:

My Fellow Countrymen—The time has come for you to consider the question of selecting officers, and charging them with the duty of administering the affairs of your government until others are selected, as provided by law. Two years ago you entrusted to the democratic party the management of the affairs of your state. This party again submits to you its record and its candidates, and asks your support. I shall speak to you today upon matters relating to the state government, omitting for the time a discussion of national issues. Perhaps it will be necessary for me to say some things personal to myself, and yet I do not say them for personal reasons, but because they relate to the history of the democratic administration, and may affect the strength of the party in this contest.

A Review of His Administration.

During the time that I have exercised the duties of governor I have been fully conscious of the responsibility resting upon me as the nominee of the democratic party, and awake to the interest of all the people who have the right to look for justice to the highest official of this great state. It has been my purpose to advance every interest and promote every cause that would add to the moral and material advancement of my state. In the management of her finances I have endeavored to give an economical administration to her affairs, that the taxes of the people might be reduced to the lowest possible rate.

State Depositories and Northeastern.

Under an arrangement made by me with the state depositories they have paid into the treasury annually $15,000 as interest on deposits made by the state. Heretofore we received nothing from this source. The railroad company which had charge of the Northeastern railroad refused to pay interest upon the bonds of the Northeastern indorsed by the state, on the ground that the earning capacity of the road was insufficient to justify it. Under my management this road has been made profitable to the state to such an extent that we have been able to lease it for twenty years for $18,600 a year. This sum will pay the interest on the bonds indorsed by the state at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent, at which I have funded them and netted the state $8,600 per annum.

Interest on State Debt Reduced.

During my administration interest upon the state debt has been reduced $36,000 per year. These three sums amount to $69,600 per annum, and thereby reduce the amount that must be hereafter raised by taxation.

This democratic administration, under the provisions of a democratic constitution, which requires the raising of $100,000 per year as a sinking fund, has reduced the state debt $312,000.

Pensions Increased $120,000 a Year.

After all that has been said about me by campaign slanderers, it is true that on my recommendation, during my administration and with my approval, the pensions to the old confederate soldiers have been increased $120,000 per year. When I entered the general assembly of Georgia, in 1886, where I continuously served until elected governor, the amount of the pensions paid to the confederate soldiers was $57,000 per year. Now $550,000 a year is paid to the soldiers and widows of the confederacy. Nothing in my career as a public man affords me more pleasure than the reflection that I aided in securing the passage of this generous legislation, which gives to the widows and soldiers in Georgia almost as much as is paid to the veterans by all other southern states combined. If there has ever been a doubt in the minds of any about the sons of Georgia and the sons of confederate soldiers being loyal to the sacred memories of the past and watchful of the interests of these old heroes, who yet honor us by their presence, that doubt has vanquished and the man who expressed it has been put to shame. The women and veterans of the confederacy have reared Georgia's sons to love and honor the character and history of these glorious heroes, and they can be trusted to deal with them in love, tenderness and generosity.

Public Schools.

I have devoted much of my time to looking after and promoting the school interests of Georgia. Notwithstanding the fact that a direful panic has been upon the country during my administration, we have kept the common school fund up to an amount which is the highest that Georgia has ever appropriated. I have done all in the power of the chief executive to encourage the upbuilding of our common schools, and it is a source of gratification to know that we are going steadfastly forward. The democratic party may be trusted to promote, advance and perfect our common school system to that point where a common school, affording the advantages of a good English education shall be in reach of every child, black and white, in the state of Georgia.

While the colored people have paid into the state treasury, in poll tax and direct taxes, annually $80,000 during my own and previous administrations, the democratic state administration has paid back to them that sum, and added to it $350,000 (derived from other sources, largely from direct taxes upon the white man's property,) which we have poured into your schoolhouses and into the brains of the colored children. The democratic party recognizes that the duty rests upon us to educate, advance and elevate them to make good citizens of them, and it is always a pleasure to me to encourage their efforts to advance themselves and educate their children.

Upholding Law and Good Order.

During my administration we have had in Georgia troubles in enforcing the law similar to that which has existed in other states. Regardless of whether it was popular or whether it would advance or retard my personal interests, I have recognized the fact that of all the people on the earth the Anglo-Saxon race ought to sustain and uphold the law, submit all cases to the courts and abide by its decisions. Everything that a governor has had power to do to suppress lynching has been done. If it is right for a man whose property is involved to be heard in defense of his title, it is certainly right that the man whose life is at stake should be heard in defense of his own life. So long as I am governor of this state I shall exert every effort to suppress lynching, to put an end to mob law and to bring to trial and punishment every man who can be convicted for lynching. There can be no excuse for the outrageous crime to suppress which lynch law has been resorted to. The wretches guilty of this most heinous offense ought to be convicted and hanged, and I have done, and shall continue to do, all in my power to bring to trial every man convicted of this crime, and hang him whenever he is proven guilty. By this method the innocent may be hanged and the guilty go unpunished.

I cannot go further into a discussion of the details of my administration. It is so recent that all of its transactions are fresh in the minds of the people, and they can judge for themselves of its character and of the fidelity with which I have discharged the trust confided to me. No populist, no democrat, no republican, white or black, can point to one act of mine as governor and say that I have failed to treat him with consideration, with fairness and with justice.

Indorsed by All Parties.

This administration has been indorsed by the democratic party in convention assembled; it has been practically indorsed by the republican party in the address issued by the republican central committee, and even our populist friends (who have been eager to assail the democratic party wherever it is subject to attack) failed to find a single thing which they could censure in the resolutions passed by their recent convention. There is not a word of censure for my administration in their platform. No individual assailed or criticised it until one was found who was ambitious to hold the position with which the people have honored me.

My administration, I hope, has been such as to entitle me to the support and confidence of every Georgian. I care not what his party allegiance may be, as against a man who has no party alliance and no fixed political principles. It has been such, I know, as to entitle me to the support of every democrat. Two years ago I was nominated after receiving in the primaries of my party more votes than were ever received in a primary election by any governor of Georgia since the organization of the state. This year I was nominated by the unanimous voice of the democratic party of Georgia; and yet there are those opposing me who insist that democrats should debar themselves the right to vote in future democratic primaries by refusing to vote for me, the nominee of the democratic party, for the office of governor.

TERRELL AND LEWIS SPEAK.

Barbecue and Orators Draw Large Crowd at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Hon. E. B. Lewis, democratic nominee for congress from this, the third district, and Hon. J. M. Terrell, attorney general, spoke to a large crowd of enthusiastic democrats here today, under the auspices of the Knoxville Democratic Club.

A barbecue had been arranged and everybody invited to attend and partake of the fresh meats, and listen to the democracy proclaimed by some of our best sons.

Mr. Lewis was the first speaker and confined himself principally to national issues. His arguments in favor of silver were conclusive and he closed by asking everybody to vote for Bryan and Sewall and for T. B. Lewis for congress from the third.

Mr. Terrell made an able effort, the effects of which will be felt for time to come. He addressed himself to state issues. His defense of Governor Atkinson was excellent. He showed that under his administration the state had been saved thousands of dollars. He showed that under democratic rule our taxes are no more after supporting our eleemosynary institution than they were under the republican rule when we had no such charitable institutions. His arguments on all points were able.

General Evans was expected to have been present, but on account of previous engagements could not. Our county is safely democratic.

BACON AND GRIGGS IN ALBANY.

Senator and Congressional Nominee Make Speeches.

Albany, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Hon. A. O. Bacon and Judge James M. Griggs addressed a large audience in the courthouse in this city today. Judge Griggs made the first speech and for an hour he dealt with the financial question.

Senator Bacon made a strong appeal in closing for the state ticket and his speech will have a splendid effect in closing up the ranks of the democracy for the approaching battle of ballots.

NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL OPENS

Georgia's College for Girls at Milledgeville Begins Work.

Milledgeville, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—The Georgia Normal and Industrial college opened yesterday.

Three hundred and fifty girls, representing more than 100 counties in the state, were present. The capacity of the three domitories, including the new one just erected, which alone has accommodations for over 100, is fully reached, and the college building will be taxed beyond its capacity.

Nearly 100 Georgia girls have applied for admission in the college, and President Chappel has been compelled to refuse admission to them because room for their accommodation is lacking.

With classroom and dormitory capacity at least 450 girls would be here now.

FIRE BOXES PAINTED WHITE.

Cap Joyner Has Given All Alarm Boxes a New Coat of Paint.

The fire alarm boxes throughout the city have received a new coat of paint. The color has been changed and now the boxes appear in a coat of paint as white as snow. The numbers on them are painted black, which makes a very pretty combination.

Chief Joyner expects to be able to keep the boxes clean since there is a fine of $100 for scratching or soiling the boxes or in any way interfering with them. The law will be rigidly enforced and all persons seen scratching matches on the boxes or in any other way defacing them will be arrested.

SLORAH SUED FOR DAMAGES.

He Is Charged with Seizing Advertising Cases and Shipping Them Off.

The Southern Railway, Steamship and Hotel Advertising Company charges J. C. Slorah with having seized and shipped away a number of its cases containing maps and folders. Slorah is in the same business in Florida. The Atlanta company's representatives say that he removed their cases from different hotels and otherwise interfered with their business. On Wednesday attachments were issued, and a number of the cases were seized. The advertising company has brought suit for $3,000 damages against Slorah. Messrs. Van Epps, Lasdsden & Leftwich and B. W. Wrenn, Jr., represent the plaintiff.

One Negro Kills Another.

Bogart, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Jack Griffith, colored, shot and killed Richard Hall, colored, today about five miles from here. Sheriff and posses have failed to catch the murderer at this hour.

Will Be Tried for Murder.

Elberton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—In the superior court this week the case of the state against S. L. Carter, charged with the murder of Ed Daniel, will be called.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

EXPORTERS SELLERS

Trade Cannot Absorb the Heavy Movement of the Crop.

REASONS FOR THE DECLINE

Stocks Closed Strong and 1-4 to 4 Per Cent Higher—After Much Activity Wheat Closed 5-8c Lower.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton at the places named yesterday:

Atlanta—Weak; middling 7½c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 4 21-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 8⅝c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 7 13-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 7 13-16c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 13-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 7 11-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7 13-16c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 7¾ to 7 13-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 7¾c.
Houston—Easy; middling 7 13-16c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	910	......	1700	......	4590	234
Monday	1158	......	675	......	5053	......
Tuesday	1097	......	200	......	5056	......
Wednesday	598	......	......	......	6554	......
Thursday	628	......	260	......	8922	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	4371	......	2835			

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 17.—(Special.)—The market, notwithstanding a lower Liverpool, opened higher, January selling on the call at 8.39. Later it advanced to 8.42. Until the last half hour it fluctuated between that price and 8.32, but in the later trading heavy New Orleans selling depressed prices further, catching stop orders, and January declined to 8.25, closing at 8.25 to 8.26, with the tone easy. The room traders are all bullish. They know that the mills all over the world are bare of cotton, and they believe at last in a small crop, and hence they were all loaded, but every man of them was anxious to sell before the close, and hence the weakness. We believe that anybody that buys cotton now and holds it for two months will get a very handsome profit.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
September	......	......	......	8 00-02	8 08-10
October	8 20	8 23	8 05	8 04-05	8 12-13
November	8 20	8 24	8 08	8 05-06	8 12-13
December	8 32	8 34	8 17	8 17-18	8 24-25
January	8 39	8 42	8 25	8 25-26	8 32
February	8 42	8 41	8 30	8 30-31	8 35-37
March	8 46	8 49	8 34	8 34-35	8 40
April	8 45	8 48	8 38	8 37-39	8 42-44
May	8 53	8 54	8 42	8 42-43	8 46-48
June	8 56	......	......	......	......
July	......	......	......	......	......

Closed easy; sales 167,700 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	EXPORTS 1896	EXPORTS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	30820	11319	6675	......	866777	812198
Monday	55179	16869	11449	8536	402461	318502
Tuesday	45884	16515	24474	......	480091	333557
Wednesday	34948	17740	12638	5458	445789	342801
Thursday	35694	12505	19598	4142	455518	345819
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	203434	72448	75335	19166	......	......

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7 90	July	......
February	7 94	August	......
March	7 98	September	7 67
April	8 02	October	7 69
May	......	November	7 78
June	......	December	7 84

Closed steady; sales 31,700 bales.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, September 17.—Cotton advanced 9 to 12 points, but lost the improvement and declined 5 to 8 points below last night's closing prices, closing easy with sales of 167,700 bales.

Cotton Causerie—It looked for a time today as though prices might score a substantial improvement, for at the opening they advanced quite steadily. Liverpool rallied after a weak opening, and some local shorts covered, but private cables from Liverpool said that the rally in that market was due to bullish manipulation and early buyers here sold on this report. New Orleans sold and the indications of a continued heavy movement to the ports and interior points also contributed to weaken the tone, and prices reacted, lost the early improvement and declined, closing at about the lowest figures of the day. German bears hammered, accelerating the decline.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 17.—Liverpool opened with an easier spot market; sales 10,000 bales; middling 4 21-32d; last year 4 5-16d. Futures were steady; buyers at 4-64d decline, and closed steady at 1-64d decline. Manchester quoted yarns more slowly; cloths sluggish; must give way to sell. Our market opened with sales of January at 8.38 to 9.39, and after selling at 8.42 and 8.32, ruled at 8.35 at 1 p. m. Our market opened with a better feeling, but the trading of the forenoon has been inactive, although at times the sentiment favoring higher prices has been sufficiently pronounced to intimidate would-be sellers. The heavy receipts act as a deterrent, however, and business hes been dull and devoid of feature. At midday the tone is better, and there is an indisposition to believe in much lower prices, despite the large New Orleans estimates—10,000 to 12,000 for tomorrow. Our market closes barely steady at the lowest price of the day under the phessure of exporters to sell against their accumulations of cotton in the south today. The only other reason for the decline seems to be that the trade cannot absorb the movement of the crop.

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., September 17.—The rally in Liverpool, together with covering of shorts caused an advance of 9 to 12 points in New York early in the day. The improvement was soon lost, however, on selling by scalpers and New Orleans account, as well as some hammering by German bears, and prices declined 5 to 8 points below last night's closing prices, with the tone easy and the sales 167,700 bales. The heavy receipts at the ports and interior towns were a depressing factor, while the spot markets were easier in some cases. New Orleans reacted after an early advance. Liverpool declined 3-32d on spot with sales of 10,000 bales. Futures there declined 3½ to 4½ points, but recovered part of the loss, closing steady at a net decline of ½ to 1 point. The port receipts were 35,694, against 39,479 last week and 12,506 last year. Thus far this week receipts are 203,434 against 125,332 thus far last week. Memphis receiveed today 2,139 bales, against 1,641 last week and 110 last year; Houston 9,453 against 8,481 last week and 7,123 last year. Houston expects tomorrow 11,000 to 12,000 against 9,973 last week, and 6,123 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 10,000 to 12,000 against 6,145 last week and 3,701 last year. Spot cotton in New York declined ⅛c. No sales. Middling upalnds 8⅝c. Savannah and Augusta declined 1-16c. The exports from the ports were 19,598 bales. Buy on the breaks for quick turns.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, September 17.—The strict observance of the Jewish holiday, Yom Kippur, has had an evident effect on the dry goods market both at first hands and in jobbing circles, store trade ruling dull throughout. Business coming to hand through the mails has also been on a comparatively moderate scale, and a generally quiet market has thus to be reported. The difference between this week and last in cotton goods is confined to the difference in volume of sales. There is little difference in tone. It is true that advances have been few this week, but the market has lost none of its strength, and in the pause it is really solidifying some of the advances previously quoted, but not then actually realized. The feature today has been in the market for printed calicoes, the American indigo blue and shirting prints being advanced ⅛c per yard. The woolen goods departments are without material change. Here and there a better undertone is spoken of, but it hardly finds expression in an improvement in actual business.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 17—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot demand moderate with prices easier; middling uplands 4 21-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,600; speculation and export 500; receipts 3,400; all American; uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 34-64, 4 33-64; September and October delivery 4 23-64; October and November delivery 4 24-64, 4 23-64; November and December delivery 4 24-64, 4 23-64; December and January delivery 4 23-64; January and February delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64, 4 23-64; February and March delivery 4 24-64, 4 23-64; March and April delivery 4 25-64, 4 24-64; April and May delivery 4 25-64; May and June delivery —; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

Liverpool, September 17—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middlings clause September delivery 4 36-64, 4 37-64; September and October delivery 4 31-64, sellers; October and November delivery 4 25-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; December and January delivery 4 26-64, buyers; January and February delivery 4 26-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; March and April delivery 4 27-64, 4 28-64; April and May delivery 4 28-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 29-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

New York, September 17—Cotton quiet; sales none bales; middling uplands 8⅝; middling gulf 8⅞; net receipts none bales; gross 2,008; stock 68,485.

Galveston, September 17—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 12,179 bales; gross 12,179; sales 931; stock 116,100; exports coastwise 4,556.

Norfolk, September 17—Cotton steady; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 2,272 bales; gross 2,272; sales 314; stock 15,620; exports coastwise 2,148.

Baltimore, September 17—Cotton nominal; middling 8½; net receipts none bales; gross 315; sales none; stock 3,052.

Boston, September 17—Cotton quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 383 bales; gross 383; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 552.

Wilmington, September 17—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,701 bales; gross 1,701; sales none; stock 19,719; exports to continent 6,357; coastwise 519.

Philadelphia, September 17—Cotton firm; middling 8⅞; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; sales none; stock 5,474.

Savannah, September 17—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 6,477 bales; gross 6,477; sales 714; stock 64,726; exports coastwise 1,565.

New Orleans, September 17—Cotton easy; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 9,517 bales; gross 9,695; sales 2,500; stock 100,435; exports to continent 5,300.

Mobile, September 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 444 bales; gross 444; sales 500; stock 14,371; exports coastwise 201.

Memphis, September 17—Cotton steady; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 2,139 bales; shipments 680; sales 3,500; stock 35,962.

Augusta, September 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 5,000 bales; shipments 1,086; sales 1,791; stock 22,155.

Charleston, September 17—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 2,350 bales; gross 2,350; sales none; stock 44,142; exports to Great Britain 7,289.

Houston, September 17—Cotton easy; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 9,453 bales; shipments 9,399; sales 1,223; stock 57,119.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Gold Engagements Strengthened the Market, the Close Being Strong.

New York, September 17.—Stocks were dull but strong today. The transactions footed up only 143,710 shares, including 38,300 Sugar, 20,700 St. Paul and 18,900 Manhattan. Operators who were generally arrayed on the bear side yesterday made a complete change of front, and were moderate buyers throughout the session. At the start the market was stimulated by more favorable advices from London regarding the political situation in the east, and by the announcement that the governors of the Bank of England had not advanced the rate of discount after all. Near the close it was rumored that Lazard Freres had engaged a big block of gold abroad for shipment to New York. The report was subsequently confirmed, and it was stated that the firm in question had secured $4,000,000 of the metal. This brings the total on the way, engaged and arrived since August 28 last, up to $36,000,000. This new engagement had a strengthening effect, and the shorts were bidders for stocks right up to the adjournment of the board. Manhattan and Sugar were the particularly strong stocks. The former advanced from 81½ to 85¾. The rise was attributed to covering of a long outstanding short interest. Sugar bounded up from 109¾ to 111⅞, and was in sharp demand throughout. The Grangers, Internationals, Tobacco, Chicago Gas and Leather preferred advanced ½ to 1 ⅜ per cent and closed at or near the best figures of the day. The unfavorable developments were the dearness of money, 8 per cent being paid for call loans in some cases, and the decrease of $112,500 in gross earnings of the St. Paul for the second week of September. Neither had any influence, however, and speculation closed strong with an upward tendency. Net changes show gains of ¼ to 4 per cent, the latter in Manhattan.

Bonds were dull and firm; sales were only $533,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $122,509,201; currency, $66,910,601.

Money on call firm at 5 to 8 per cent; last loan at 6, closing offered at 6; prime mercantile paper 8 to 10 per cent.

Bar silver, 65¾c.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual for 60 days, and $4.83¾ to $4.84 for demand; business in bankers' bills at $4.81½ to $4.81¾; posted rates, $4.82 to $4.84½; commercial bills, $4.80½ to $4.81.

Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds higher.

Silver at the board was firm.

London, September 17.—Bar silver 30⅝d. Consols, 109¾ for money and 109⅞ for the account.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 101 francs, 97½ centimes for the account.

Following are the closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	10¾	Mobile & Ohio	17
do pref	44	Nash., Chat & St. L.	67½
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	111¾	U. S. Cordage	3⅞
do pref	99½	do pref	7¼
Am'n Tobacco	60½	N. J. Central	100
do pref	95	N. Y. Central	91⅝
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	11⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	20
Baltimore & Ohio	13	Norfolk & Western	12
Canada Pacific	57	Northern Pacific	11½
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	do pref	19⅝
Chicago & Alton	153	Northwestern	98⅛
C., B. & Q.	66¼	do pref	145
Chicago Gas	58⅞	Pacific Mail	18⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	151	Reading	15⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feed	—	Rock Island	59⅛
Erie	12⅝	St. Paul	70⅛
do pref	29	do pref	126⅛
Ed. Gen. Electric	26⅛	Silver Certificates	65⅛
Illinois Central	88	T. C. I.	20⅝
Lake Erie & West	14⅛	do pref	90
do pref	63⅛	Texas Pacific	6⅛
Lake Shore	142½	Union Pacific	5⅞
Louis. & Nash	40¾	Wabash, St. L & P.	5⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	2¼	do pref	13⅛
Manhattan Consol	85⅝	Western Union	81⅝
Memphis & Char	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	6⅛
Michigan Central	87	do pref	23⅛
Missouri Pacific	18⅛		

BONDS.		BONDS.	
Alabama, Class A	101	Va. funded debt	58⅛
do., Class B	101	U. S. 4s, registered	105⅛
do., Class C	95	do coupon	107
Louisiana stamped	89	do 2s	92
N. C. 4s	95	Southern Railway 5s	82⅛
N. C. 6s	110	do common	7
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	70	do preferred	21
Virginia 5s deferred	5	S. C. 4½s	90
do Trust rec'ts S.	4		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 3½s, 27 to 30 years	101¼	102½	Augusta 7s, L D	110	
Georgia 3½s, 25 to 40 years	101¼	102½	Macon 6s	112	113¼
Ga. 4½s, 1915	113	115	Columbus 5s	100	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	106	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	115		Rome 5s	100	101
Atlanta 7s, 1904	112½		South Car. 4½s	102½	104
Atlanta 7s, 1899	103½		Newnan 6s, L D	100	103
Atlanta 6s, L D	115		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S D	101		Col., S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910		72
Atlanta 5s, L D	105		Ala., Class A	100	102
Atlanta 4½s	101				

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	100		C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	100	103
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	109	
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		do income 6s, 1090	103	
Ga. Pac. 1st	103	105			
S. A. & M. c'tfs.	65	68			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	150	155	Aug. & Sav	90	92
Southwestern	84	86	A. & W. P.	95	98
			do deben	90	95

Closing Stock Review.

New York, September 17.—New York News Bureau—The stock market today was dull but strong. The maintenance of the discount rate of the Bank of England and the improvement in the political situation abroad led to a change in the attitude of traders, and when the short interest began to cover prices rose with ease.

An advance of over 3 per cent in Manhattan stimulated rumors that a corner might be impending.

Sugar received excellent support and recovered over 2 per cent.

Conspicuous net gains were recorded by Western Union, Chicago Gas, American Tobacco and the Grangers.

The certainty of additional large gold imports shaped sentiment and the close was strong.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Atchison	......	......	......	11⅛	11⅛
Am'n Sugar Refining	109½	111⅞	109⅜	111¾	*109
C., C., C. and St. Louis	23⅜	24	23¾	......	23
Bur. and Quincy	65	66⅝	64⅞	66¼	64⅜
Chicago Gas	58	58⅞	57¼	58⅞	56¾
Canada Southern	......	......	......	42½	43½
D., L. and W.	......	......	......	151	150
Erie	......	......	......	12½	12¾
Edison Gen. Elec	26⅛	27	25¾	26½	26⅛
American Tobacco	59⅝	60⅞	59⅛	60⅞	59¼
Jersey Central	99	100	99	100	98¼
Lake Shore	......	......	......	142½	142½
National Lead	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅝	20
Louisville and Nash	39⅞	40⅞	39¾	40¾	39½
Missouri Pacific	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18½	17
Baltimore and Ohio	......	......	......	13	12¾
Tenn. Coal and Iron	19⅝	20⅜	19½	20⅜	19
Northwestern	97⅛	98¼	97½	98¼	96¾
Southern Railway	......	......	......	7	7
do. pref	20½	21¼	20⅜	21	20¼
Northern Pac. pref	......	......	......	19⅜	18¾
New York Central	91⅛	91¾	91½	91¾	91
New England	......	......	......	20	20
Omaha	35	37	36	37	35
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	17⅝
Reading	14⅝	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	14¼
Rock Island	57⅞	59⅝	57¾	59¼	57½
St. Paul	68⅞	70¼	68⅞	70⅛	68¾
Union Pacific	......	......	......	5⅜	5¼
American Cotton Oil	......	......	......	10⅛	10½
Western Union	79⅞	81¾	79⅞	81⅛	79⅝
American Spirits Co.	......	......	......	5½	5⅜
U. S. Leather pref	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49¼	48½
Manhattan	82	85⅝	81½	85⅝	*81½

*Ex-dividend 3 per cent. *Ex-dividend 1 per cent.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Looked Like a Boom Early, but the Closing Was Only 5-8c Higher.

Chicago, Ill., September 17.—It looked very much like a boom in wheat this morning, prices opening ½c higher than the close yesterday, and gaining that much more inside of the first thirty minutes. But bull hopes were doomed to disappointment, the market barely retaining the opening advance at the close. For the last hour there was no vigor in the tone, and early buyers were free sellers. The strength which attended the early portion of the session was derived from various sources. December wheat opened from 60¾ to 60⅞c, sold between 60⅝@60¾ and 61½c, closing at 60⅞@61⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½@¾c higher.

Relying principally on the wheat market for direction, corn was slightly higher, but the trade was far from active. May corn opened at 24⅝c, advanced to 24⅞c, closing at 24⅝c—a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c higher.

Oats advanced by means of the good offices of a stronger wheat market. Business was mainly local, but commission houses reported a few outside orders. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ¼c per bushel higher.

Provisions—Hogs were in heavier supply at the yards this morning than yesterday's estimate indicated. This caused an unfavorable sentiment in the product market at the opening, prices receding moderately. The strength of wheat helped in the feeling in provisions later, a fair recovery taking place. At the close January pork was 5c lower, January lard a shade higher and January ribs a shade lower.

The leading futures range as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
September	60	60½	59⅝	59⅞
December	60⅞	61½	60⅞	60⅞
May	65¼	65½	64⅞	65
CORN—				
September	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
October	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
December	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
May	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
OATS—				
September	15½	15½	15⅛	15½
October	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
December	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
May	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
PORK—				
September	5 72½	5 72½	5 72½	5 72½
October	5 77½	5 77½	5 70	5 72½
January	6 72½	6 77½	6 70	6 72½
LARD—				
September	3 37½	3 37½	3 37½	3 37½
October	3 37½	3 40	3 35	3 37½
January	3 72½	3 75	3 72½	3 75
SIDES—				
September	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
October	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
January	3 35	3 37½	3 35	3 37½

Paine-Murphy Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, September 17.—There was an array of bull news on hand this morning. Cables showed a further advance of 1d per bushel, making a gain of about 1¾ since the opening yesterday morning, all offers of cash wheat made to the other side last night being reported accepted. New York advised of further large engagements and receipts in the northwest indicated a falling off. This caused an exceedingly strong feeling on the curb, and opening prices were at an advance of ½c over yesterday. This advance, however, instead of bringing out good selling, caused general buying, shorts especially being anxious to cover the sales they made yesterday. At 61c for December the market momentarily hesitated, then advanced quickly, 61½ being touched. Around 61¼c, however, there seemed to be a good deal of wheat for sale, and although prices held firm at 61⅞ to 61⅛c, the market apparently taking the offerings with ease, the selling pressure did not subside, and a decline to about opening prices resulted. New York was very strong on the export business at the seaboard. St. Louis, which led the advance yesterday, was inclined to sag a little, but northwestern markets showed strength. The present impetus to the market seems to emanate largely from the remarkable strength in Liverpool, and the cause of the firmness there is generally attributed to light stocks and a good import demand. Such conditions generally make a bull market, and in all probability the present time will be no exception if they continue. Outside trade is becoming more active and indications point to a large speculation in the wheat market during the fall. We think, however, the advance will temporarily check foreign buying, and the market will suffer some decline tomorrow or next day.

Coarse grains were slow, but a little higher in sympathy with wheat. The markets were featureless.

The cash demand for lard seems unprecedented. The extremely low prices that have been prevailing have brought it into consumption from all quarters and driven out its competitors, such as cotton seed, compound, etc. With such a condition prevailing we doubt if the speculative market can go any lower.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., September 17, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 17—Flour, first patent $4.65; second patent, $4.15; straight, $3.50; fancy, $3.40; extra family, $3.10. Corn, white, 39c; mixed, 38c. Oats, white, 34c; mixed, 29c. Rye, Georgia, 70c. Barley, Georgia raised, 80c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 80c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 75c. Meal, plain, 42c; bolted, 38c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 55c, small sacks, 55c. Shorts, 80c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 50c. ₩ bushel. Grits, $2.50.

New York, September 17—Southern flour dull; good to choice $2.60@2.90; common to fair extra $2.00@2.60. Wheat, spot more active and firmer; options advanced ⅞@1c, fell ⅝c and closed steady ⅛@⅛c over yesterday; No. 2 red September 65¾; October 65¾; December —. Corn, spot dull but firmer; No. 2 in elevator 26½; afloat 27½; options dull but firm at ⅛@¼c advance; September 26½; October 26½. Oats, spot more active and firmer; options dull but firm; September 20¼; October 20¼; No. 2 spot 20¼; No. 2 white 24; mixed western 18@21½.

St. Louis, September 17—Flour steady; patents $3.10@3.20; fancy $2.30@2.45; choice $2.10@2.20. Wheat higher; September 62⅝; December 65⅜ asked. Corn higher; September 19⅛ bid; December 19⅞ asked. Oats higher; No. 2 September 17⅛ asked; May 19⅝.

Cincinnati, September 17—Flour steady; winter patents $3.15@3.60; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patents $3.50@3.85. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 62@63. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 22½@23; No. 2 white 24. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed 16@16½.

Chicago, September 17—Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 59½@60⅝; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 62½@63½. No. 2 corn 21½. No. 2 oats 16.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 17—Roasted coffee 17.60 ₩ 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 17½; fair 16½; prime 15½. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.04c; New Orleans white, 4⅞c; do, yellow, 4½c. Syrup—New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar-house 20@35c. Teas Black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.35; do, bbls $2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream, 10@11c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@$1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream 7c; ginger snaps 7. Candy, common stick, 6¼c; fancy 12½@13½c; Oysters, F. W., $1.75; L. W., $1.25. Powder, rifle, $4.00; shot, $1.35.

New York, September 17—Coffee, options closed steady 10@30 points down; September 9.40@9.50; October —; December —; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 10½. Sugar, raw, dull but steady; fair refining 2⅝; refined dull but steady; off A 4 7-16@4½; standard A 4⅝; cut loaf and crushed 5½; powdered —; granulated 4¾; cubes 4¾. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans fairly active and firm; open kettle, good to choice 27@37. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra, 3½@5¾; Japan 4@4½.

Provisions.

St. Louis, September 17—Pork standard mess $6.25. Lard prime steam 3.22½. Dry salt meats, shoulders 3.62½; long clear 3.50; clear ribs 3.62½; short clear 3.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.00; long clear 4.00; clear ribs 4.12½; short clear 4.25.

New York, September 17—Pork slow and steady; new mess $7.50@8.25. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet but firm; western steam 3.67½@3.70; city steam 3.40; options, September 3.70.

Chicago, September 17—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $5.75@5.80. Lard $3.37½@3.40. Short ribs, loose, 3.10@3.20. Dry salt shoulders boxed, 3.75@4.00; short, clear sides, boxed, 3.50@3.62½.

Cincinnati, September 17—Pork steady; family $8.00. Lard steady; prime steam 3.35; kettle 3.75@4.00. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.00; short ribs @4.12½ short; clear sides 4.25@4.30.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, September 17—Turpentine opened firm 22⅞ for regulars; sales 355 casks; closed firm at 22½; sales 818; receipts 1,367. Rosin firm; sales 4,000 bbls; receipts 4,597; A, B, C, D, $1.40; E, F $1.50; G, H, I, K $1.55; M $1.60; N $1.80; window glass $2.00; water white $2.15.

Charleston, September 17—Turpentine firm at 20¾@21¼; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — bbls; A, B, C, D $1.30; E $1.35; F $1.35; G $1.40; H $1.45; I $1.50; K $1.55; M $1.60; N $1.65; window glass $1.80; water white $1.90.

Wilmington, September 17—Rosin firm; strained $1.35; good strained $1.40; spirits turpentine steady; machine 22; irregulars 21½; tar steady at $1.05; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; soft $1.55; virgin $1.65.

Live Stock.

Chicago, September 17—Cattle, receipts 6,000; common to extra steers $3.00@5.10; stockers and feeders $2.60@3.75; cows and bulls $1.25@3.40; calves $3.50@5.90; Texans $2.20@2.85; western rangers $2.00@3.60. Hogs steady to stronger; receipts 32,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $2.70@3.15; common to choice mixed $2.75@3.20; choice assorted $3.20@3.80; light $2.80@3.30; pigs $1.50@3.25. Sheep firm; receipts 15,000; inferior to choice $2.00@3.00; lambs $3.00@4.25.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 17—Eggs 12½@13. Butter western creamery, 16@18c; fancy Tennessee, 12½@15c; choice, 10c; Georgia, 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys, none; hens, 20@22½c; spring chickens, 12½@22½; ducks, 16@18. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $1.75@2.00 ₩ bbl; 60@65c ₩ bu.; Tennessee, 50@60c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, new 60@65 ₩ bushel. Honey, strained, 7@8c; in the comb, 9@10c. Onions, 60@75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 1½@2c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 17—Apples, $2.50@2.75. Lemons, Messina, $4.00@4.50. Oranges, Jamaica $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, 85c@$1.00; culls, 50@60c. Figs 11@11½c. Raisins, new California $1.10@1.25; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filbers, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6; fancy hand-picked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Bagging and Ties.

Atlanta, September 17—Bagging—1¾ lb. 6c; 2 lb. 6½c; 2¼ lb. 7c. Ties—Arrow, $1.25.

Refreshing breezes are found on Exposition, Ponce de Leon, Grant Park and Nine Mile Circle cars.

It Will Work Wonders With This Generation of Men.

Thousands of dollars would be saved if all could have the benefit of a Pure Linen Finish laundry work. Linen will wear twice as long, look better and save you money. Avail yourself by sending to the popular

Trio Steam Laundry

79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Liberal Commission to Agents in Other Towns.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	39c
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	50c
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	63c
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	75c
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	85c
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	$1.00
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	$1.25
Dress Goods	. . . at . . .	$1.50

New Autumn Effects

Cheviots	Bourettes
Zebelines	Diagonals
Boucle	Epingles
Souffle	Tweeds
Camel's-hair	Broadcloth
Homespuns	French Plaids

Hopsack Sanglier
Two-tone Granite
Covert Diagonal
Two-tone Whipcord
Camel's Hair Canvas
Fancy Bourettes
Two-tone Panama Natte
Self-colored Raisin Cloth
Checkered Homespun
Camel's-hair Jacquards
Potato-sack Suiting
Sail Cloth Weaves

Imported Parisian and English Novelties from $1.75 to $6.50 the yard. Don't fail to see the popular priced rough colored yarn weaves and the lumpy, curly Cheviot sisterhood.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

FINANCIAL.

More Money

Can be made by speculation in stocks between now and the presidential election than can be made through the same or any other medium in five years' time, providing operations are not made recklessly. The issues in the coming political contest are of immense importance and speculators who are on the right side of the market will make fortunes. Take advantage of the opportunity, but

SPECULATE SYSTEMATICALLY

THE DEAN SAFE SYSTEM PAYS OVER 300 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Send for our sixth annual statement. Checks sent every two weeks.

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Bankers and Brokers.
Main office 35 Broadway, N. Y.
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Dealers
5½% Mortgages 7%
No. 28 S. Broad St.

The "Permanent Stock"

Of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company pays 8 per cent interest, free of all taxes; costs $100 a share. Interest guaranteed and amply provided for now. A limited amount on the market at this rate of interest. Apply to Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, 31 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.

PAINE-MURPHY COMPANY, BROKERS,
J. C. KNOX, Manager
Orders executed over private wire for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions. Local securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
2 South Pryor Street, Jackson Building
'Phone 375.

Souvenir of Southern Female College, the handsomest piece of illustrated work ever turned out, was issued from the presses of The Foote & Davis Co.
sep 2 1-m wed fri sun

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: Earl A. Van Dyke, administrator of Howard B. Van Dyke, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
July 10—3m fri

WATCH REPAIRING
BY COMPETENT MEN. WORK SOLICITED AND GUARANTEED. OFFICIAL WATCH INSPECTOR SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

DR. LEW[...]
Agrees with Dr. [...] on [...]
HE WILL VO[...]
Thinks Populis[...] Injur[...]
SAYS THAT IT [...]
And Should Be[...] Above Party[...] the Local[...]

Dr. Walker Lew[...] minister and p[...] squarely with D[...] his attitude in th[...] prohibition quest[...] paign.

He opposes it[...] deprecates the po[...] hibition the cry [...] a principle, he sa[...] to men of all par[...] is no difference [...] Governor Atkinso[...] born A. Wright, [...] prohibition questi[...] would sign a proh[...] be passed by the[...] quently he will vo[...]

"I predicted tw[...] Lewis, "that G[...] make a governor [...] be proud. He ha[...] and proven that [...] honor that the st[...]

Dr. Lewis belie[...] the prohibition qu[...] paign by the po[...] fect of injuring [...] in Georgia. Alr[...] counties in the s[...] ties, and by m[...] prohibition Dr. L[...] ties already dry [...] prefers, he says, [...] option. By it he [...] adopted in near[...] state.

Dr. Lewis i[...] through Virgini[...] excitement ther[...] over the rest of [...]

"Ask where it [...] "It is everywh[...] was told the st[...] a large majorit[...] that there is m[...] of employes by [...] standard monop[...] farmers are f[...] may be bought [...] think that likel[...] Labor is not [...] America."

"What do yo[...] own state?"

"In effect it [...] rassing to pro[...] which needs all [...] ment of every [...] plank in one [...] alienating many [...] parties. I fully [...] ject of the fus[...] putting the sal[...] patience of a lo[...] these relics of [...] hausted. They [...] legal kicking [...] I confess a fea[...] which I favor [...] saloon from th[...] will be followed [...] cessful strugg[...] these thirty-w[...] the 105 now dr[...] the saloon from [...] endanger the [...] rather depend [...] the slower way [...] than to be s[...] ground taken w[...] against saloo[...] ly develope[...] paign of ed[...] county. What [...] tion fighting is [...] it is permane[...] loons we win [...] dispensaries in [...] not advisabl[...] them in six o[...] large populati[...] ly settled com[...]

"But the pa[...] option electi[...] out of the sta[...] representativ[...]

"We have f[...] deemed abroad [...] election since [...] a law, and [...] in the thirt[...] would just [...] hand, and a[...] liquor limit[...] would orde[...] saloon senti[...] only 49 vot[...] election; be[...] at the last [...] saloon is d[...] the hand of l[...] ing wet count[...] the Sahara. [...] little hope tha[...] be elected; an[...] temperance ha[...] tisan succes[...] saloons unc[...] will then be [...] greatly em[...] politics; bu[...] dry out th[...]

"But, if the[...] candidate ha[...] doctor?"

"As I see t[...] ence betwee[...] they will do [...] bly. Neither [...] ready to sign [...] Mr. Atkinson [...] lieve that th[...] terfere betw[...] will. Nothing [...] electing one [...] or lost by d[...] other. The bi[...] it passes the [...] elected."

"Well, doc[...] he was as[...]

"I am not [...] Ministers pre[...] men think t[...] sin. But I [...] Atkinson has [...] He is for l[...] He has done [...] he will no[...] thought of [...] two years a[...] Georgia wou[...] prediction ha[...] of the best [...] can do for h[...]

Women wh[...] have no ap[...] strength and[...]

New[...]

And all kind[...] present pre[...]

DR. LEWIS'S STAND

Agrees with Dr. Candler in His Attitude on Prohibition.

HE WILL VOTE FOR ATKINSON

Thinks Populist Policy Calculated To Injure Prohibition.

SAYS THAT IT IS NOT A PARTY ISSUE

And Should Be Considered on a Plane Above Party Politics—He Prefers the Local Option Method.

Dr. Walker Lewis, the eminent Methodist minister and presiding elder, stands squarely with Dr. Warren A. Candler in his attitude in the matter of injecting the prohibition question into the state campaign.

He opposes it. As a prohibitionist he deprecates the political effort to make prohibition the cry of any single party; it is a principle, he says, which should appeal to men of all parties alike. He says there is no difference that he can see between Governor Atkinson and his antagonist, Seaborn A. Wright, in their position on the prohibition question. Either, he declares, would sign a prohibition bill if such should be passed by the next legislature; consequently he will vote for Governor Atkinson.

"I predicted two years ago," says Dr. Lewis, "that Governor Atkinson would make a governor of whom the state would be proud. He has verified that prophecy and proven that he is deserving of any honor that the state may bestow."

Dr. Lewis believes that the injection of the prohibition question into the state campaign by the populists may have the effect of injuring the cause of prohibition in Georgia. Already four-fifths of the counties in the state are prohibition counties, and by making the issue of state prohibition Dr. Lewis fears that the counties already dry will be endangered. He prefers, he says, the slower course of local option. By it he thinks prohibition may be adopted in nearly all the counties of the state.

Dr. Lewis is just back from a trip through Virginia. Asked if the ploitical excitement there was as general as it is over the rest of the country, he said:

"Ask where it is not," the doctor replied. "It is everywhere, pervasive, intense. I was told the state was sure for Bryan by a large majority. It was said, however, that there is much attempted intimidation of employes by the railroads and gold standard monopolies. The laborers and farmers are for bimetallism now. They may be bought or coerced, but I hardly think that likely to occur with freemen. Labor is not dumb-driven cattle in America."

"What do you think of fusion in our own state?"

"In effect it will be hurtful and embarrassing to prohibition. No moral issue, which needs all the ballots of the best element of every party, can ever be made a plank in one party's platform without alienating many of its adherents in other parties. I fully sympathize with the object of the fusionists, as far as respects putting the saloons out of Georgia. The patience of a long suffering people toward these relics of barbarism is well nigh exhausted. They will have to go and a final legal kicking out awaits them. But I confess a fear that legislative action—which I favor anyhow—in abolishing the saloon from the thirty-two wet counties, will be followed two years hence by a successful struggle for their return, not to these thirty-two wet counties only, but to the 105 now dry. In our haste to abolish the saloon from the wet counties, we may endanger the counties already dry. I'd rather depend on local option. It may be the slower way, but it's better to be slower than to be sorry. We cannot hold the ground taken without a dominant sentiment against saloons, and that is rarely developed, except by the campaign of education waged in the county. What we gain by local option fighting is generally permanent; and it is permanent deliverance from the saloons we want, and will have. Besides, dispensaries in the now wet counties are not advisable. It would be well to have them in six or seven counties, where the large population live, but not in the sparcely settled communities.

"But the party prohibitionists say local option elections will never put the saloons out of the state," said The Constitution's representative.

"We have four-fifths of the state redeemed already. We have failed in no election since the registration act became a law, and a general simultaneous election in the thirty-two wet counties next year would just about finish the job we have in hand, and are going to finish. Disturb the liquor limits of Fulton, and this county would order prohibition tomorrow. Anti-saloon sentiment is growing. Morgan gave only 49 votes for the cause at the first election; beat it by 1,000 at the second; but at the last, gave it success by 500. The saloon is doomed. We have only to bring the hand of local option upon the remaining wet counties to make them as dry as the Sahara, and keep them so. I have little hope that a Bush bill legislature will be elected; and I fear, since the cause of temperance has been subordinated to partisan success, that our future fight on the saloons under the local option law, which will then be our sole dependence, will be greatly embarrassed by this confusion of politics; but I still trust we will eventually dry out these Soabonian bogs.

"But if the Bush bill is to pass, which candidate had better be trusted with it, doctor?"

"As I see the matter, there is no difference between the candidates as to what they will do if the bill passes the assembly. Neither will veto it. Mr. Wright is ready to sign that bill should it pass. So is Mr. Atkinson. The governor does not believe that the executive could rightly interfere between the legislature and its will. Nothing is to be gained for it by electing one man rather than the other, or lost by defeating one rather than the other. The bill is sure of becoming a law if it passes the assembly, no matter which is elected."

"Well, doctor, which will you support?" he was asked.

"I am not sure that you should ask me. Ministers preach to party men, and some men think that to oppose their views is sin. But I answer most questions. Mr. Atkinson has made an excellent governor. He is for law and order and clean methods. He has done well, and, unless he declares he will not sign the Bush bill, I have no thought of voting against him. I said two years ago, in a public letter, that Georgia would be proud of him. The prediction has been verified. He is worthy of the best a well-served commonwealth can do for him."

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

New and Secondhand,

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S,
39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

IS WITHDRAWN BY NASH

Rifles' Challenge to the Horse Guard Taken Down.

All of the Companies Participate in a Big Shooting Contest Being Arranged for October 15th.

The shooting contest between the Atlanta Rifles and the Governor's Horse Guards has been declared off.

The Rifles withdrew their challenge to the Guards in a letter addressed to Captain Dozier, of that company, by Captain Nash, of the Rifles, yesterday morning.

Instead of the contest between the two companies it is now proposed that all of the city military companies enter a contest on October 15th. The proposed contest has been discussed by the military men for some time, but it did not take definite shape until yesterday.

The Governor's Horse Guards will be invited to participate in the general shooting contest and all of the military men will go to work at once to make the affair a big success. Prizes will be offered and the event will mark the beginning of a series of the kind to follow.

A meeting of some of the officers was held yesterday and it was decided that the teams of the several companies should consist of six men from each company. Some of the military men wanted the teams to be larger—nine or twelve men—but the rule was adopted making the teams six men each. The Horse Guards wanted teams of nine or twelve men and their representative argued for the adoption of that many as the shooting team from each company, but objection was made and the teams will consist of six men selected from each company.

Some time ago a committee consisting of Messrs. Obear, Bradley, Beattie, Nash and Dozier was appointed to formulate rules for the shooting contests and it was those gentlemen who decided that six men should compose each team. The matter was fully discussed and several important steps were taken to insure a successful shooting season. It is certain that the practice of the military men will greatly improve their standing as rifle shots and be of benefit to them.

It may be that the Rifles and Guards will enter a contest at a later date, but the one suggested several days ago will not be brought off. Captain Nash has contended all along that six men should constitute a team, but Captain Dozier, of the Horse Guards, took issue with him, insisting that nine or twelve should be allowed to shoot for each company. The difference on that point was settled, however, by the rules committee yesterday and all of the military men are satisfied.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

UNITED STATES COURT ADJOURNED—Judge Newman adjourned the March term of the United States court yesterday until the first Monday in October, when the regular fall term of the court begins. The first Monday falls on October 5th.

The criminal jury cases will first come up. Many moonshiners are awaiting trial in the Fulton county jail, and hundreds are out on bond who will be tried at the coming term of the court.

NEW BUILDING COMPLETED—The college building of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery has been about completed. The faculty announce that it will be occupied for the fall term. It is quite an addition to the city architecturally.

BY WOMAN'S HAND—The Grand Army of Georgia has turned over Andersonville to the Woman's Relief Corps, and that organization has set to work to do everything in its power to beautify and preserve the historic place.

At the second session of the fourth national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, which convened at St. Paul on September 5th, a collection was taken for Andersonville. The result of the collection was $1,704. A stockade as nearly like the old one as possible will be erected around the property as soon as finances will warrant. Many of these women had brothers, husbands and sweethearts lost here. A committee was appointed to go to the Grand Army and inform that body of what had been done.

GOVERNOR WAS READY—Governor Atkinson, although absent from the city, had made every possible precaution to have the law maintained at Cuthbert in case a mob should attempt to take the life of the negro, Lum Warren. He had instructed his secretary, Mr. Callaway, to take such steps as were necessary in his absence, and the governor's office was in direct communication with Cuthbert and Sheriff Brynum.

AUGUST HEALTH REPORT—Chief Health Inspector Veal completed his August report yesterday. It shows a gratifying health condition in Atlanta. In spite of the oppressively hot and dry weather, the health of Atlanta's population is unusually good, and the death rate much smaller than most of the cities of the United States. One hundred and eighty-four deaths occurred in August, while 213 occurred in July.

STRUCK WITH A STICK — Charles Brown and Lula Williams, both colored, became involved in a difficulty at 3 Hulsey street last night, and the woman was struck a terrific blow with a stick, making an ugly gash on her forehead. She was taken to the hospital in the ambulance, and her wounds dressed. She is not seriously hurt. Brown escaped before the officers arrived, and has not been caught.

GOVERNOR OFFERS A REWARD—Governor Atkinson offered a reward of $150 yesterday for the capture of Walter Bingham, who killed Robert Thompson, in Meriwether county, on June 1st. Immediately after the killing, Bingham escaped and nothing was ever seen of him. The killing was said by all who witnessed it to be murder, and the reward was offered in the hope that the murderer may be captured and turned over to officers of the law.

COUNCILMAN BELL BETTER—The condition of Mr. W. S. Bell, who has been critically ill for the past week, was greatly improved yesterday. During the past two days he has been able to sit up, and he is now out of immediate danger. For a time his life was despaired of, but it is now thought that he will soon be able to get out among his friends.

A YOUNG LADY'S DEATH—Miss Hettie Perry, a young lady well known in Atlanta, died yesterday at the Talmadge house. She had been sick for some time, but her death was rather sudden. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the parlors of the Talmadge house, and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY—The Young Men's Prayer Association will hold a special meeting tonight in the lecture room of Trinity church, to which all men are invited. The meeting is one of importance, and several business matters will come up for discussion.

THIS WEEK'S MESSENGER—The Messenger of this week, Atlanta's bright pansectarian church newspaper, will contain a portrait of Dr. Theron H. Rice, the eminent divine who has been called by the Central Presbyterian church. Th issue of The Messenger which appears today will be unusually interesting.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS HERE.—Professor W. D. Williams, superintendent of the State Academy for the Blind, at Macon, came to Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of meeting pupils from the northern part of the state and escorting them to Macon. The fall term of the institution will begin next Monday. It is expected that the attendance will be large.

SEASON OF SHOOTING

Opening Has Been Postponed by Law One Month.

SPORTSMEN ARE ALL HAPPY

Believe That It Means Much Benefit to Them—Mr. Frank E. Block on the New Law.

At the last session of the Georgia legislature an act was passed which shortened the hunting season by one month. In other words, the act provides that the season should commence November 1st, instead of October 1st. This was done to protect the game of the state, which was rapidly being killed off. In fact, the decrease in partridges was so marked that it was on very rare occasions that a covey was ever seen, and it was necessary for the sportsmen to go a long distance if they wanted to find any sort of shooting at all.

The act which was passed was as follows, and will meet with the approbation of all lovers of the gun and dog:

"Section 1. Be it encted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, entitled an act to protect game in the state of Georgia during certain seasons, and approved December 20, 1893, so as to more fully protect game in this state, to make said act amended uniform, to prohibit sale of game in certain seasons, to prescribe penalties for the violation of this act, and for other purposes, be amended by striking out the word 'October,' in the twelfth line of section 1st, of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'November,' so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows: Be it enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, That the above recited act be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out all the sections and provisions of said act occurring after the words 'authority of the same,' in the fourth line of the first section, inserting in lieu of that stricken section and provisions the following: That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, trap, kill, ensnare, net or destroy in any manner any wild turkey, pheasant, snipe, partridge or any insectivorous or singing bird, except English sparrows, crows, larks, rice birds, wheat birds and doves in any county of this state between the 1st of April and the 1st of November of any year; and as to doves, it shall be unlawful for any person to trap, kill ensnare or destroy any dove in this state between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of July in any year; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any wild deer, wild turkey, pheasant, snipe, partridge, dove or other game bird killed, destroyed, caught or ensnared in this state within the dates aforesaid in violation of the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws and all parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

"Approved December 2, 1895."

Mr. Frank E. Block, a local sportsman, spoke very enthusiastically over the matter yesterday. "I indorse most heartily," said he, "the passage of that law. Of late years the game in this state has become so scarce that it was necessary to go away from this vicinity in order to be able to find the birds.

"The reason of this was that the birds during the month of October have not attained their full growth, and are unable to fly any great distance, so that they become an easy prey to the hunter who industriously follows them up, and in this way a whole covey may be killed in one day. Another reason why I favor the law is that the game in October is so small that it is hardly fit to eat. In fact, the hunting that is done during the month of October is confined almost without exception to the pot hunters.

"The great majority of the hunters never go into the field until the month of December, because it is not until then that the weeds have thinned out so that the eyes of the dogs are not in danger. For myself, I am sorry that the season was not made to start on the 1st of December instead of the 1st of October. I know that a great many sportsmen believe that it would be a good thing if the legislature could be induced to pass a law requiring all hunting to stop for several years, but I disagree with them. I have found that when the partridges become numerous they will migrate, and sometimes two coveys will engage in so fierce a fight that many of them are killed.

"I remember that at one time the partridges became so numerous in Missouri, my old home, that they attempted to fly across the Mississippi river, with the result that they would fall in the river and drown, and men in boats would pick them up alive and bring them into St. Louis, where they were sold for 25 cents a dozen. The birds are more difficult to kill as they grow older, and under the present law I think that they will in a few years be as plentiful as ever."

All of the rest of the sportsmen in the city speak in the same strain, and it is likely that the law will meet with the approbation of every one, even the pot hunters.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will have a good appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness, and tones the whole body. Give it a trial now to prevent sickness.

NO FOOD OR DRINK

Yom Kippur Faithfully Observed by the Hebrews of Atlanta.

FASTED TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Stores Were Closed and an All Day Service Was Held in the Jewish Temple.

At 6 o'clock last evening the continuous day service in honor of Yom Kippur, held in the Jewish temple, adjourned, and the absolute fast of the Jews was broken for the first time in twenty-four hours.

Yom Kippur, the holy day of atonement, was observed by at least two-thirds of the Hebrews of Atlanta. From sundown Wednesday to sundown yesterday they did not touch either food or drink.

The time was spent in religious worship and prayer.

The temple at the corner of Forsyth and Garnett streets was filled with members of the church and visitors. There were many



CELEBRATING YOM KIPPUR AT THE JEWISH TEMPLE.

The Sacred Day of Atonement was Observed by a Continuous All-Day Service at the Temple Yesterday. The House of Worship was Crowded from 10 O'clock a. m. to 6 O'clock p. m.

Christians present, who were attracted by the beautiful musical programme which is delivered on the day of atonement every year.

Professor O'Donnelly was in charge of the choir and presided at the organ. The choir selections were classic and were rendered in a most excellent manner. The crowds that attended the services were thoroughly delighted with the selections.

The services were uninterrupted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, except for a short recess at 1 o'clock. The temple was filled all day long. In the audience were the inmates of the Hebrew Orphans' home in charge of Superintendent R. A. Sonn and his wife.

The first part of yesterday's services was devoted to an atonement lecture by the rabbi. The afternoon service was devoted principally to a tribute to the dead and an exposition of the scripture lessons from the Torah.

All of the stores owned by Hebrews in Atlanta were closed yesterday, and the holiday was observed faithfully by almost the entire Hebrew colony.

In the northern cities fewer stores close than in former years, and the orthodox Jews declare there is a great deal of religious retrogression in New York, Chicago and other large northern cities.

The Jewish Messenger, one of the leading Hebrew papers of the United States, calls attention to the fact in the last issue. It says:

"Many Jewish merchants keep Labor Day strictly, but think that their duty to the important holy days of the faith is done if they allow observant employes to remain away without loss of wages. Time was when Broadway and other thoroughfares below Fourteenth showed an almost unbroken succession of closed stores on New Year's and Kippur. Now the list of Jewish merchants is increased, but outwardly the coming of these days seems to make no difference. So with the exchanges; there was always a dullness of business on days when Jewish members absented themselves for ritual reasons. I have yet to learn that people were less happy or less prosperous when they were most observant."

The orthodox Jews of Atlanta had all-day services yesterday in their halls on Alabama and Decatur streets.

New Pastor Arrives.

Macon, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Rev. M. A. Jenkins, newly elected pastor of Tattnall Square Baptist church, arrived this afternoon from Perry, to assume the duties of his new charge. He will be installed next Sunday.

Graves and Blackburn Speak.

Macon, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—John Temple Graves and B. M. Blackburn spoke in the Academy of Music here tonight to a fair-sized crowd. Both speakers advocated the election of Bryan, Watson and Wright.

SUMMER WEATHER YET

Hot, Dry and Oppressive Weather Continues To Prevail.

The South More Severely Stricken Than in Many Years—Yesterday's Record.

The unusually hot weather continues to hold on. Already this summer has been the hottest and longest for many years.

It began early in March to grow warm and has continued until now.

Only for a brief interval in the first part of September was there any weather that resembled autumn. Two weeks ago the welcomed fall weather, which only lasted two days, disappeared and since then it seems as though the summer has begun over again.

Yesterday was another hot, oppressive, dry day. Rain is badly needed by the crops, but there has been no rain anywhere in the state for several days.

The barometer continues abnormally low in all districts east of the Rockies, with the lowest pressure over west Tennessee.

There has been practically no change in temperature in the past twenty-four hours and dry and hot weather prevails in the southern states and comparatively cool weather in the northern states.

The rainfall for the past twelve hours has been very light in character and scattering.

Generally clear weather is the rule in all sections of the country.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	82
Daily normal temperature	74
Highest temperature	93
Lowest temperature	72
Total rainfall during twelve hours	0.00
Deficiency of precipitation	16.38

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 o'clock last night:

Station and State of Weather.	Temperature at 8 p. m	Highest temperature.	Precipitation in inches hundredths.
ATLANTIC COAST			
Atlanta, clear	68	72	00
New York, clear	78	86	00
Norfolk, clear	78	86	00
Savannah, clear	84	96	00
Jacksonville, clear	86	96	00
GULF STATES			
Tampa, clear	84	94	T
Montgomery, clear	92	98	00
Vicksburg, clear	88	94	00
New Orleans, clear	82	90	00
Port Eads, pt. cloudy	82	86	00
Palestine, clear	90	96	00
Galveston, clear	82	86	T
Corpus Christi, clear	82	84	T
OHIO VALLEY			
Memphis, clear	90	96	00
Knoxville, clear	84	88	T
Cincinnati, cloudy	76	82	00
LAKE REGION			
Buffalo, clear	62	70	T
Detroit, clear	62	70	T
Chicago, pt. cloudy	62	64	00
WESTERN STATES			
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	58	66	T
St. Louis, cloudy	70	76	T
Kansas City, cloudy	70	74	00
Omaha, cloudy	66	70	00
Huron, S. D., pt. cl'dy	64	66	00
Rapid City, pt. cl'dy	56	60	00
North Platte, pt. cl'dy	62	68	00
Dodge City, cloudy	58	62	.01

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Friday.

Washington, September 17.—For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Florida and western Florida: Generally fair; variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and eastern Texas: Fair; cooler in northern portions; variable winds.

Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky: Generally fair; cooler; winds becoming northerly.

OLD WOMAN CONFESSES MURDER

Pensioner's Death Was Caused by Morphine in a Toddy.

Lizzie Clarke, an old woman, appeared at the office of a justice of the peace here today and confessed that she and two other women were guilty of murder.

Just five weeks ago today Levi Vogel, an old pensioner, died suddenly, and it was generally understood that he had committed suicide, so no more attention was given the matter.

The woman says that Mrs. Vogel, wife of the dead man, helped her prepare a toddy, in which they placed morphine, and the old man drank it.

THE STAGE AND ITS PEOPLE.

Al Field, the minstrel, received two letters yesterday which he will place in his scrapbook. They came from prominent Tennesseeans and testify to Field's big heart.

When he got to Chattanooga a few days ago Field found that the Masons were to have some exercises in laying the corner stone of a big orphans' asylum, and he at once sent them word that his band was at their disposal. Al is a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner, as well as one of the leading members of the Elks. His tender was accepted and the presence of the band aided in making the parade a very attractive one. The letters received were about this episode. One was from Hon. A. S. Colyar, deputy grand master of the Tennessee grand lodge of Masons, who, both on his own behalf and on behalf of the grand lodge, extended thanks for the band. The other letter contained a set of resolutions adopted by Lookout Commandery No. 14, Knights Templars, which provided "that the acknowledgments of this commandery be and are hereby tendered to Sir Knight Al G. Field, the prince of good fellows, the king of minstrels and an esteemed frater of this order." The resolutions are signed by G. L. Walker, Henry Simmons and J. B. Nicklin as a committee for the commandery.

While here Al Field was entertained by his life-long friend, Major John Clem, of the United States army. The major and the minstrel were members of the same Elk lodge at Columbus, O., where Major Clem was so long stationed. Field's home is Columbus and he is universally regarded as one of the foremost of the substantial citizens of the Ohio capital.

Two Attractions Tonight.

At the Grand tonight we have Joseph Callahan, who announces a big production of "Faust." At the Lyceum, "Eight Bells" will be given by the Brothers Byrne and one of their companies.

It is announced of Mr. Callahan's company that it embraces twenty-two people, including a double male and female quartet. A clear stage awaits them, for Mr. Callahan carries his own scenery and electrical effects, as well as a corps of electricians and workmen to work the effects used in the Brocken scene and the other scenes that call for "fireworks." "Faust" will be given tonight and tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow night the engagement will wind up with a scenic production of DeMille's "The Lost Paradise," the best of all plays dealing with the labor question.

The Lyceum theater opens tonight after two nights of darkness with "Eight Bells." This production has been on the road several years and it has met with success. While many of its big features still remain, there are, it is announced, a number of new ones and the old "Eight Bells" is scarcely recognizable. Among the principal favorite old features is the revolving ship scene. There are a number of new specialties. The acrobatic work has not been displaced, for there is an abundance of it, and in a very attractive and entertaining form. The acrobatic troup is complete in every particular and their work, much of which is entirely new, is remarkable. The scenery is entirely new and exceedingly unique.

Coming Next Week.

The Grand announces a full week. First comes Gus Williams for two nights; then we have the first appearance here of one of the best known of the young legitimate actors, Walker Whiteside, who will give us "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice" and "Richelieu;" following him comes the "Peerless" Corinne.

At the Lyceum Bert Coote [illegible] Nick Lon[illegible] are to give us a new come[illegible] "The Other Man's Wife," which comes highly recommended.

DR. H. H. GREEN DEAD

Passed Away Yesterday After a Lingering Illness with Paralysis.

STRICKEN TWO YEARS AGO

And Has Been Confined to His Bed Steadily for Two Years.

HIS WONDERFUL CAREER AS A PHYSICIAN

Discovered a Cure for a Common Ill and Then Studied Medicine in Atlanta—Sketch of His Life.

Early yesterday morning Dr. H. H. Green, one of the most widely known physicians in this country and one of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta, died at his residence in Kirkwood.

For over two years Dr. Green has been sick with paralysis, but not until six months ago was he confined to his bed. His condition has been closely watched, and he has been attended by the most prominent



DR. H. H. GREEN,
The Well-Known Atlanta Physician Who Died Yesterday.

physicians in the city. He gradually sank, however, and shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning passed away.

There is probably no physician in this part of the country who is better known than Dr. Green was. He has practiced medicine in this state for a long period of time, and his success has been unprecedented. His death, though expected, was rather sudden, since he expired without giving any warning that the end was near.

Dr. H. H. Green was born in Habersham county March 15, 1834, and at the time of his death was a few months over sixty-two years of age. A few years after his birth his father moved to Tilton, Ga., where his early life was spent. He also lived for a while in the state of Alabama, where he was a merchant. He did a small business in Tilton at the same time.

Up to the time of the war, he was a well-known merchant. He did an excellent business, and his fair dealings made him known throughout that section of the state. He worked hard for the improvement and upbuilding of his business, and by his untiring efforts soon became one of the leading merchants of the south.

Until the war broke out, he was a merchant, and then he went to fight for his country. He went through the war as a private, and was in many of the hottest fights.

While fighting gallantly at Missionary Ridge he was wounded so severely that it was impossible for him to leave the field. In this condition he was captured and sent to Lake Erie as a prisoner of war. He was kept at Lake Erie until Lee's surrender.

Immediately after the surrender, he returned to Tilton, where he entered the dry goods business. His business qualities soon redeveloped, and he once more became a prominent merchant.

He had a fondness for the practice of medicine, and while in business at Tilton he discovered his famous dropsy remedy. He then began the study of medicine, and graduated in the College of American Medicine and Surgery. About eighteen years later he graduated from the Eclectic college.

After having graduated from the college of medicine, he began the practice of dropsy cure. At this he was highly successful. His dropsy remedy was of great value to him, and this was used to a large extent by him in the treatment of patients suffering with dropsy.

While practicing medicine he treated about 47,000 patients, and made a fortune of about $200,000. In 1872 he married Miss Jackson, of Dalton, who survives. He leaves six children, who are: Drs. J. W. and A. F. Green, of the firm of H. H. Green & Sons, Mrs. Mattie J. Nash, Mrs. Lew Whittaker, Mrs. Sallie Brown, of Tilton, and Miss Jessie Green.

The Funeral Today.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence in Kirkwood, and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. J. T. Jordan. The following named gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and will meet at the parlor of C. H. Swift & Co., on Loyd street: Joel C. Armstead, G. F. Glazener, A. S. Jenkins, H. F. Emory, T. Burnside, J. F. Daniels, J. Nesbitt and S. H. Whatley.

PONY AND DOG SHOW.

Two Splendid Performances Yesterday. The Children and Everybody Pleased.

Gentry's pony and dog show gave two performances yesterday at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Jackson streets. The performances were everything that could be expected of a first-class show of this character. Gentry has been coming to Atlanta for a number of years, and the thousands of people who have been his patrons in the past know that they can see an interesting, up-to-date show when he is at the helm. Professor Gentry has a larger number of horses and dogs with him this time than he has ever brought to this city, and the thoroughness in which they are trained is indeed wonderful to behold. Yesterday at matinee and last night there were large crowds, the children coming from all parts of the city. There will be a parade today through the principal streets, with matinee at 2:30 p.m. and performance again at 7:30 p. m. The admission is 10 cents for children and 20 cents for grown folks. It would be advisable for all who can to go today and tonight, as the school children will no doubt claim all the seats Saturday.

Professor Gentry has a wonderful hold upon the people, and they evidence their appreciation of his work in a most liberal patronage.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

A Sure Remedy for Mosquitoes.

One of Rhodes, Snook & Haverty's large nets, $1.50 put up. 3t



LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter!"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When!"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking Pick Leaf."

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
EXTRA
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.—To the Superior Court of Said County: The petition of Walter R. Crosby, William D. Ellis, Jr., Harry L. English, W. M. Durham, of said county of Fulton, shows:

1. That they for themselves and their associates desire to be incorporated under the laws of Georgia for a period of twenty years.

2. The name of said corporation shall be the Postell Printing Co.

3. That the object of said corporation will be pecuniary gain, and the particular business to be carried on by it will be the printing business in all of its branches, and to buy and sell all material necessary to conduct the printing business.

4. That the petitioners shall have the right to buy and sell real estate and to take and give mortgages and issue stock of said corporation; sell the shares of same and do such other and further acts as may be necessary for the interest of such corporation.

5. The capital stock of said corporation shall be three thousand ($3,000) dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the stock of said company from time to time not to exceed fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

6. The principal office of said company shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, with the right to establish and do business at such other places as they may deem fit and proper.

7. That your petitioners have the right to make and enforce such by-laws for the government of the corporation that may not be inconsistent with the laws of Georgia.

8. Wherefore petitioners pray that their petition may be granted in the manner provided by law.

FRANK A. ARNOLD,
Petitioners' Attorney.
Filed in office September 3, 1896.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

Georgia, Fulton County—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk Fulton superior court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original petition for charter of the Postell Printing Co., as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature and seal of said court, this September 3, 1896.
G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

sept4-5t-fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: Edward P. King, administrator of George M. Funsten, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10—3m fri.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: David Eichberg, administrator of Joseph Levine, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10—2m fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896.—Howard L. Crumley, executor of Julia A. Crumley, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10-3m-fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 9, 1896. Barbara C. Dodd, administratrix of Philip Dodd, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10-3m-fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: Earl A. Van Dyke, administrator of A. I. Van Dyke, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN,
july 10—3m fri Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office July 9, 1896. James H. Graden, administrator of Rebecca S. Henderson, represents he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july10-2m-fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896. Samuel E. Bowman, administrator of Wallace Minton, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10-3m fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896. W. L. Gilbert, administrator of Henry West, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
July 10-3m-fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: George Winship, executor of Lula L. Winship, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
july 10—3m fri

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 9, 1896: Thomas H. Williams, executor of Mary Cara Hardie Williams, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. L. CALHOUN,
july 10—3m fri Ordinary.

TO PUSH THE FIGHT

Executive Committee of Young Men's Democratic League Organize.

WILL HOLD WARD MEETINGS

Campaign Speakers To Come Out in Abundance—Plans of the Club Fixed.

They're off—the young democrats of Fulton. They're into the campaign with a whoop. The war is on.

Yesterday afternoon the first meeting of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton county was held. It was an enthusiastic gathering. Scarcely a member was absent, and all were warmly enthused over the fight which will be waged.

The committee was called to order by Mr. J. J. Spalding, the chairman, who announced that he was ready to receive any suggestion as to the best method of work and organization.

President Mallard stated that it was his opinion that the league should get immediately to work, and said that he had arranged to have meetings in every ward in the city in the interest of the state ticket.

"What we want to do," said the president, "is to roll up a majority of 6,000 in Fulton for the democratic state ticket. We can do this beyond any question, if all the members of the league get together and go actively to work. I have been at work examining the roll of this club. It is made up of a lot of good men who can be of benefit to the party if they will take off their coats and begin to work. What we want to do is to hold ward meetings and get all the boys to work."

This sentiment of the president met ardent approval from the other members of the committee who were present. Chairman J. J. Spalding outlined the campaign and offered valuable suggestions as to the best method of getting at all the voters.

Meeting Next Week.

Beginning with next week meetings will be held in every ward in the city. The first meeting will be held Monday night in the fifth ward.

Several well-known speakers will be there, sent out by the executive committee.

In addition to the ward gatherings the members of the executive committee are preparing for several big mass meetings. Noted political orators will be invited to be present, and stirring meetings will be held.

Mr. Charles F. Rice was elected yesterday afternoon to the position of secretary of the executive committee. This is a responsible office, and will require much work.

Mr. W. H. Black has been named as chairman of the campaign committee. The other members will be announced later.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS RALLY.

A Ringing Address Made by Secretary Clarence E. Moore.

Mr. Clarence E. Moore, secretary of the Young Men's Democratic League, elected at the meeting last Friday night, has issued a ringing aruress to the young voters of the county, asking them to take an active part in the present campaign. Mr. Moore says:

"Young Democrats of Fulton County: In a letter dated September 2, 1882, and addressed to the Young Men's Stephens Club, of Atlanta, by that great statesman and friend to the young men, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, he uses these words:

"'Upon the young men of this country now chiefly depend the hopes of the future of our country. Your club and other similar ones with activity and energy may accomplish great good in the pending canvass, diffusing correct information and dissabusing the minds of many voters of errors and prejudices and bringing the masses with increased zeal to the polls for the support of truth and the matchless system of free institutions of our country.' When this letter was written Mr. Stephens had just been nominated for governor of Georgia and the Stephens club had just been organized. Mr. Stephens's nomination had not created that enthusiasm throughout the state that was expected. In Fulton county, the home of his opponent, General Gartrell, the sentiment was largely in favor of that gentlemen. A coalition had taken place between the republicans and muependents which was formidable and a grave menace to the organized democracy of the state. At this time a few young men of Atlanta met and organized the Stephens club, the first in the state, and in less than two weeks the young democrats were organized or organizing in the interest of Mr. Stephens in nearly every county in the state. The camp fires of the democratic army began to blaze from every hill and valley and over all our grand old Georgia from the mountains to the sea. 'Every honest heart was saying Stephens is the man for me.' The state was aroused and Alexander H. Stephens was elected by over 60,000 majority. Fulton county gave him over 900. The same danger to the party now threatens it. Enemies are actively at work throughout the state seeking to destroy it, and put the state in control of men who seek personal aggrandizement at the expense of party principles. Populism in Georgia is only another name of independentism and republicanism. In 1882, under Gartrell's banner, it was 'coalition.' Under Seab Wright and Watson in 1896, it is 'populism.' In 1898 it will bear another name in all probability, but you will find the same elements, the same men and the same desire to wreck the grand old democratic party. The organized democratic party of Georgia is again confronted by enemies, and as secretary of the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton county, I call the earnest attention of the young democrats of Atlanta to this danger and beg them to become active in support of the party which has upheld the honor and credit of our state since 1872. Fulton county is a democratic county and should give Governor Atkinson and Bryan and Sewall a large majority and I believe it will, but we must work to accomplish this end and make it a majority that will show the people of Georgia that populism has no hold in Fulton county. I feel that the young democracy of Fulton will respond to the call of the party of their fathers and will be found in front, shoulder to shoulder and facing the enemy at the polls in October. Remember what that grand old statesman, Alex Stephens, says: 'Upon the young men of this country now chiefly depend the hopes of the future of our country.'"

USE HYDRANT WATER

Physicians Think Well Water Drinking Is Dangerous To Health.

ADVICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH

Atlantians Should Abandon Their Wells for the City Water, Which Is Absolutely Pure.

Members of the board of health and other physicians are of the opinion that the use of well water accounts, to a large extent, for the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city.

It is believed that the well water of the city, as a rule, is impure, and that many cases of typhoid fever have resulted from its use. The physicians assert that if all the people could obtain and use the city water the public health would be vastly improved and the danger of typhoid fever epidemics lessened.

The doctors say that there is less danger of contracting fever if city water is used, because it is purer than the water in most of the city wells. Tests have been made which show that the city water is as pure as can be obtained, while tests of well water in the city have proved conclusively that the health of those who drink it is endangered. Of course there are many wells of pure water, but the rule is that the wells are supplied with water containing surface drainings and impurities, making them pools of germs to spread disease promiscuously.

In many sections of the city the extension of water pipes has not been made, and those sections are where the greater number of cases of typhoid fever exist. Where other than well water cannot be obtained, the people are liable to be attacked at any time by the fever, so say the physicians.

This important matter has been carefully considered by the board of health, and in many cases it has been found that typhoid fever cases resulted directly from the use of well water. Analysis of the water in many wells will show the presence of germs and the use of the water usually results in the persons using it contracting the fever.

Dr. McRae Talks.

Dr. F. W. McRae, secretary of the board of health, said yesterday that the use of well water should be discouraged, and that the people who are compelled to use it are more liable to be attacked by typhoid fever. He thinks that the city water is much purer, and that it contains no typhoid fever germs, as do many of the wells water of the city.

"There is very little typhoid fever in the city at this time," said Dr. McRae. "There is no question but that many of the cases of the past resulted from the use of well water and the investigations made show that in sections of the city where well water is used almost exclusively there is where the greater number of cases of typhoid fever have been found. Well water, as a rule, is impure, and it contains the germs of disease. The surface drainage in the city affects the well water, and in some sections where there is no sewerage system the health of the people is constantly in great danger. Drainage matter flows in the wells and develops the deadly germs, and disease is spread. If possible, every section of the city should be supplied with city water and the use of wells discontinued. Where there are no water mains, of course, the people must use well water, but if city water is obtainable the people ought to use it in preference to the well water."

The City Water Is Best.

"I think that the city water is best," said Dr. J. C. Avary, member of the board of health. "Well water is apt to contain germs and impurities which endanger the public health. In cities of any age there are few wells of pure water, because the surface drainings gradually contaminate the water until it is at last made impure to the extent that it is dangerous to use the water. The use of city water lessens the danger of typhoid fever and other diseases, and it might be well for many of those who are now using well water to have an analysis made to ascertain if they are drinking impure water, as is the case in many instances, I am sure."

"Well water is more likely to spread typhoid fever than city water," said a well-known physician who has had a wide experience in such matters. "The well water of Atlanta is impure in most instances, and the germs of disease abound in many of the wells. The drainage systems are imperfect, and the well water is made impure by that means."

What Dr. Baird Says.

"In sections of the city where there are city water mains, the public health appears to be better than where well water is used exclusively," said Dr. J. B. Baird. "As a general proposition, it is safer to use city water in preference to well water. In many cases in my practice I found that they were among persons who used well water. Where the sewerage systems are imperfect and no water, except from wells, is obtainable, the danger is increased. The people now use the well water in many sections of the city because it is easier to obtain than city water, there being no pipes to furnish city water to them. Of course there are many good wells of water, and germs are not to be found in them, but in others the water is impure and dangerous."

SPIIT IS A WIDE ONE

Republican Forces in Georgia Are Widely Severed.

LOVE FACTION TO ORGANIZE

Colonel Buck Claims That There Is Nothing Serious and Says That the Party Is Not Divided.

The colored republicans are preparing to hold a big convention in Atlanta on September 23d.

There is a renewed anti-Buck revolt in the state that promises to seriously affect the prospects of the lily whites.

The convention will not be caleld for the purpose of putting out an electoral ticket, but with the idea of more thoroughly organizing the colored voters of the state and getting the republican party in new hands.

The selection of the new electoral ticket will be left to the different congressional conventions which will be called for that purpose. The lily white ticket was put out by the state central committee during its first session in Macon. There was a strong kick raised at that time by those who opposed the methods of Colonel Buck and his staff. Love had already laid his claim to the chairmanship of the committee. He announced that the method was irregular, and in this belief was supported by a large number of prominent colored politicians throughout the state, but the machinery was put in motion and Love was ruled out of the game.

Since the declaration of Hanna, however, that he would not recognize the lily whites where they conflicted with the rights of the colored voters, the anti-Buck faction has begun work anew.

Another electoral ticket will be put out, and the negroes will be represented. The new party will fight the old Buck organization, to the teeth.

Colonel Buck Serene.

Colonel A. E. Buck is not alarmed by the threats which have been made by the other faction. He has full charge of the machinery and says that there is no question as to whether he is authorized to act as chairman of the state central committee.

He claims that the selection of the white electoral ticket in Georgia was the work of the colored members of the state central committee. These men, he declares, acquiesced in the formation of the ticket. Colonel Buck states that he has no fear.

Hendrix and His Candidacy.

J. C. Hendrix, the republican nominee for congress is entering actively into the race. He has not yet taken the stump, but Jackson McHenry and other republicans are making speeches in his behalf.

Mr. Hendrix states that he will remain in the race to the end, and has no intention of withdrawing, as was reported several days ago.

TRAMMELL STARR VERY ILL.

Prominent and Promising Young Georgian at Death's Door.

News comes from Dalton of the critical illness of Hon. Trammell Starr, who is one of the best known young men of Georgia.

The details of his illness are meager, but the information comes that he is lying at the point of death and cannot long survive.

At the same time his brother, Hon. O. N. Starr, of Gordon county, who was summoned to his bedside, is unable to get there, because he himself is very ill at his home.

Some days ago Hon. Trammell Starr showed evidence of blood poison. Physicians have been doing everything in their power for him, but they now announce that it is impossible for him to recover. Trammell Starr was a member of the last senate and his brother is the democratic nominee for the next senate. Trammell Starr has been an avowed candidate for the office of solicitor general, and has had no opposition. He is an able attorney, a strong and active democrat, and one of the most popular men who ever came to the general assembly. He has hosts of friends throughout the state of Georgia who will join in the sincere wish that the worst will not come, but that he will be spared for many years of usefulness.

BANKERS TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Captain Lowry and Others Will Attend the Association Meeting.

Captain R. J. Lowry and several other bankers of the city and state will leave for St. Louis in a few days, to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the American Bankers Association, which meets in that city on next Tuesday, September 22d.

The association will continue in session three days, the programme being designed to bring the meeting to a close on the evening of September 24th. The sessions will be held in the Olympic theater.

Captain Lowry is first vice president of the association, and he will take a prominent part in the convention. He was elected to the high office at last year's convention, which was held in Atlanta. Captain Lowry did much toward making the visit of the bankers a pleasant one, and he made many friends among the members of the association.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the St. Louis meeting. A great many questions of interest to the bankers will be discussed, and an entertaining social programme has been arranged.

The bankers will be welcomed to the city by the mayor and other officials and citizens, and they will be shown every courtesy. Before returning to their homes the bankers will be tendered an excursion to the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield, Ill. It is thought that about twenty-five hundred bankers will be in attendance at the St. Louis meeting.

WANT OF WATER KILLING CROPS

Vegetation of All Kinds Near Americus Drying Up.

Americus, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—The effects of the protracted drought in this section are most distressing. Old residents say it has not been as dry in fifty years. Cotton has finished making, and the unmatured bolls are rapidly opening.

The crop is nearly gathered throughout this section, three-fourths of it being already marketed. Vegetable gardens have completely dried up, while vegetation of every kind looks withered. Cane fields are drying up, and while the cane is not yet matured, several farmers will soon begin grinding in order to save what remains of the crop. Many trees in the woods are dying, while streams and wells are very low, or else have failed altogether.

The city's water supply, obtained from artesian wells, is abundant, but in the country some farmers report a scarcity of water. Rain would not help crops very much now, but is greatly needed, nevertheless.

Modern Woman Lectured.

Elberton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Mrs. J. W. Bartow, a Georgia woman, who for the several years has been residing in Utah among the Mormons, lectured last night on modern Mormonism at Smith's opera house. Mrs. Bartow will lecture upon this subject throughout the union.

Masked Men Injure a Negro.

Americus, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Three men wearing masks caught George Kelley, a negro, this morning and injured him seriously, if not fatally. Kelley says he does not know who his assailants were, but the police are of the opinion that, under threats, he is afraid to talk. An effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime.

Gored by a Bull.

Monticello, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—L. W. McMullen was badly gored this morning by a bull. His wounds are serious, but may not prove fatal.

Ask COTTOLENE if it produces more digestible food than lard. Ask it if it is more healthful to use than the fat obtained from an animal notorious for its unclean habits. Ask

COTTOLENE

if it's the most economical shortening. You will get a satisfactory answer—through better cooking, increased health, and decreased provision bills—YES!

There is not a community in America where COTTOLENE is not used, esteemed and praised.

Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, *St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore.*

JENKINS STILL AWAY

He Has Not Yet Given Himself Up To Sheriff Barnes.

WRITES CARD FROM LA GRANGE

Give His Side of the Case, but He Hasn't Come to Atlanta Yet—He Is Expected Today.

H. T. Jenkins has not yet been arrested under the warrant for contempt issued by Judge Candler Tuesday.

It was fully expected that Jenkins would give himself up yesterday. He had stated that he would surrender himself at once. He was in Hogansville when he heard that he was wanted. He read it in The Constitution. He at once wrote to Atlanta, saying that he would give himself up at once.

He went from Hogansville to LaGrange and at the latter place he wrote quite a long letter to The Constitution, detailing the facts, as he claims, in regard to the testimony which he is charged with trying to direct.

It is expected that Jenkins will be in Atlanta today and will at once surrender to Sheriff Barnes. It is thought possible that he is merely completing his trip down the Atlantic and West Point road before returning.

He writes The Constitution as follows:

"Editor Constitution—In your paper of today you comment at length on a writ issued by Judge John S. Candler against myself for intimidating a witness. Had I not known your reporter to be a careful, painstaking gentleman, not liable to mistakes, I would have regarded the whole matter as a mistake.

"In justice to myself will you kindly publish the following card, viz:

"Previous to Johnson's first trial, Carry Barnes, the woman in question, volunteered the following evidence in the Johnson case to Mr. Ed. Robinson: That, on the 30th of August, she awoke about 5 o'clock and went into Sarah Stower's room and drank whisky with C. C. Johnson, and other evidence material in Johnson's behalf. When the case was called for trial she could not be found, and Judge Candler issued a writ against her, and after the trial was over she was arrested and placed in jail for contempt of court. On promise to Judge Candler that she would appear at the next term of court she was released.

"I was informed about one week ago that I was suspected of running her off and keepink her in hiding, and that certain detectives in the city of Atlanta, men employed by the city, had amassed a great deal of evidence going to prove that I had spirited her away. I determined then to find her at any cost, believing that the detectives were the real men who got her to leave town, for reasons well known to them.

"I put a negro out to search for her, who worked several days without finding her.

"On Saturday he gave up the search, but told me he knew a former lover of Carry Barnes who would know, if any one would, of her whereabouts. I then got him to secure the services of this negro and search night and day until she was found. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock they came to me and said they had located her, and stated that the drayman who moved her would not tell them anything.

"I immediately made an appointment with two gentlemen to accompany me in the search.

"The negro described the locality and the gentlemen with me said they had searched every nook and corner in that neighborhood, therefore declined to go. Being determined to find her, I took the negro and found her in one of the best hidding places near the city—in the woods beyond the water works. When I found her I took her to one side and said: 'Carry, who is hiding you out here in the woods?' She did not answer me, but turning to the negro told him, 'You s— of a b— you told where I was,' and continued to abuse him. I told her if she did not desist in her language I would send for a policeman and have her arrested at once. Whereupon she quieted down. The negro with me tried to explain to her that it was her duty to attend court and testify, and he had done his duty in finding her. She then grabbed up a jug and dashed it at him and sprang towards him. I told the negro to wait in calling distance for me, so I could call an officer if necessary. After the negro left, Carry became quiet. I told her it was my plain duty to get an officer and have her arrested, as I believed she would try to avoid going to court and give us further trouble in finding her. She agreed to go to town without a warrant and stated to me that she knew nothing whatever of Johnson and did not live in the adjoining room to Sarah Stowers when Mr. Bass was killed. I told her that if she was in contempt of court Judge Candler would be severe on her, as she had already been in contempt once before. She would certainly not get off under twelve months. I left her in a good humor with me and I thought she felt safe in remaining at home. I went back and told two detectives to go out the next day and look further into her case. I told one of them to place a watch over her house to prevent her from escaping and that I would foot the bill.

"If this is intimidation, I will accept the judgment of the court and serve my sentence as best I can. By this mail I write both Judge Candler and Sheriff Barnes and will come at once should they notify me to that effect. My business calls me in this direction until Friday night, when I expect to return to the city.

"I have found out positively that Carry Barnes did not live in the adjoining room to Sarah Stowers at the time the murder was committed, so her first evidence in the case is utterly false. Yours truly,

"H. T. JENKINS."

Have you seen a copy of the 20th Century Arithmetic by Prof. E. E. West, of the Boys' High School? Printed by The Foote & Davis Co.
sep 2 1-m wed fri sun

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FINEST second-hand typewriters for sale to be found at No. 13 E. Alabama street, cheap for cash. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw.

FINEST typewriter repairing done in America at No. 13 E. Alabama street. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FINEST typewriters for rent at No. 13 E. Alabama street in perfect order. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

REMINGTON No. 6 is the most perfect of all writing machines. Telephone No. 224. No. 13 E. Alabama street. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FINEST typewriter supplies to be found in America sold at No. 13 E. Alabama st. We don't deal in cheap, common stuff. Telephone No. 224. W. T. Crenshaw. 1m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

PENS, pencils, ink, etc., cheaper than anybody. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2-1m wed fri su

FOR SALE—Ledgers, journals, cash books, daybooks, copy books, etc., cheap. The Foote & Davies Co., 14 E. Mitchell st. sept2 1m wed fri sun

PRINTING, binding, electrotyping, stereotyping; we do it. The Foote & Davies Co. sept 2 1m wed fri sun

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Elegant seven-room house, No. 216 Courtland street; bathroom, pantry and closets; gas and water. Apply 65 East Ellis.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

STORE, 49 Whitehall; possession October 1st. Apply to E. C. Crichton, Kiser building. sept13—tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
E. S. McCandless,
No. 9 E. Alabama St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO JOB too large, none too small; are prepared to handle anything, from the Code of Georgia to 100 visiting cards. The Foote & Davies Co., 14 E. Mitchell st. sept2 1m wed fri sun

WE MAKE the best blank books on earth; will prove it if you'll try us. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

EDITION DE LUXE of the new code; finest law book ever published; wide margins, fine rag paper, bound in red Russia. Call and see a copy. The Foote & Davies Co., publishers. sept2 1m wed fri sun

"NO CROSS of Gold, No Crown of Thorns," the one truly beautiful button of the campaign, suitable for all Bryan supporters, can be had for 10 cents in stamps or silver. Campaign B. and B. Co., box 84, Atlanta.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced cloak saleswoman; none other need apply. Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala. sep18-fri sun

SALESMAN wanted for western Georgia; salary and expenses paid. Address 405 Greenwich street, New York city. sept-17-1t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE PUBLISH books of every description as well as it can be done; let us figure with you. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

DO YOU use catalogues? Nobody can touch us in getting out handsome ones; let us show you samples and quote prices. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

REMEMBER we have all kinds of stock books, and sell them cheap; grocers' day books a specialty. The Foote and Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Eight-room cottage, nicely furnished, near center. Address C. P., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

DONKEYS FOR SALE—I will sell, for $15 each, two donkeys from the Mexican village; perfectly gentle; just the thing for children. Address Mexican, care Constitution. sep18 fri su

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Two rooms, by married couple, for light housekeeping, convenient to union depot. Address, with particulars and price, Permanent, care Constitution.

WANTED—Money.

$4,500—Wanted, to borrow $4,500 on good real estate worth $16,000. Thos. J. Wesley, Secretary, 51 N. Pryor, Equitable building. sept18-3t

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping. Housekeeping, care Constitution.

If you will call a Messenger from the Southern Messenger Service he will take your advertisement to the Constitution office free of charge. Phone 1814.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A young man to collect and canvass. Must be a good talker for outdoor photographer. Call at once at No. 25 South Pryor street, city.

WANTED—Good men to place Equitable Building and Loan Association stock in Georgia; loans promptly made; salary and commission; reference. George A. Smith, general manager, Exchange Bank building, Macon, Ga. sept5—14t

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., dept. A 12, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted. May 31-12m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN with two years' experience wants position as stenographer or assistant bookkeeper. Good references furnished. Address C. B., box 191, Brunswick, Ga. sep18-3t

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, pleasant rooms and excellent table fare; rates reasonable. 93 Auburn ave., corner Courtland. sep 16-5t

BEST ROOMS and board for the least money; close to Calhoun school; take Courtland car. 64 Forrest avenue. sept15-7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A YOUNG LADY with best of references desires a position either as governess in some good family or as teacher of music for a class. Write to "L," care postmistress, Vosburg, Miss.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Ten squares of second-hand tin to cover a shed. W. A. Hemphill. sept18-2t

WANTED—You to know that we do printing of every description; try us. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

ELECTROTYPING—Finest work done in the south. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

PERSONAL.

MR. EDWARD S. MURPHY held the winning ticket in the Hollis contest, and drew the prize, a suit of clothes.

$5.00 REWARD to anyone who will give me information of my mother, Frances Williams, Sister Annie or Brother John (all colored). Address William Williams, 223 State street, Chicago. sept6-4t sun fri

BRYAN and Watson buttons—the ones you have been looking for but could not find—sent postpaid for 10 cents stamps or silver. Campaign B. and B. Co., box 84, Atlanta.

DID YOU know fine stationery was the best advertisement you could get; let us prove it to you. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

WE USE typesetting machines and perfecting presses and can handle large orders quickly and economically. Let us figure with you. The Foote & Davies Co. sept2 1m wed fri sun

C. A. MAUCK & CO., PAINTERS, 21 South Pryor St., 'Phone 322. aug26-1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

5 TO 8 per cent loans made on real estate bonds and stocks. Purchase money and other good notes, building and loan stock (especially delinquent stock) wanted. W. A. Foster, No. 2 N. Broad. sep 12-tf.

GEORGE S. MAY, private banker, 706 Temple court. Loans on collateral and Atlanta real estate; principals only; apply direct to me; lowest rates; best terms. july2-tf.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 to 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. apr 19-6m.

SHORT and long loans on easy terms; notes bought; money on hand; no delay. Sam C. Dean, attorney at law, rooms 11-12, 37½ Whitehall street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments; purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 East Alabama street. sept13-tf

W. T. CRENSHAW, No. 13 East Alabama street, does fire insurance, accident insurance, employers liability insurance, plate glass insurance, fidelity bonds insurance and bonds of all kinds. Also sells the Remington Standard Typewriter and supplies. Telephone No. 224. sep 16-1m

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Active agents for the Equitable Benefit Fraternity, pays sick, accident and death benefits. Liberal contract. Apply 330 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. sept15-7t

A WORD OR TWO ABOUT

Repairing Spectacles. We can do everything in this line. If you need new lenses we can put them in and will guarantee to duplicate any kind of glass that can be made. If your glasses are not strong enough we can put new glasses in the frames.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Opticians and Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.
Cash Paid for Old Gold & Silver

SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.

Railway, merchandise and general storage. Low rate. BONDED and issues negotiable receipts. FOUNDRY STREET and W. & A. R. R. Telephone 318.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE newspaper property for sale—For good reasons the whole or half interest in the only morning paper in southern city of 20,000 is offered for sale. For particulars, address Newspaper, Constitution office. sep 16-3t wed fri sun

FIVE PER CENT a week profits is the average return on my "Fluctuation System. Send for pamphlet, free. W. B. Forest, 50 Broadway, New York. sep13-1m

LADIES' COLUMN.

MADAM VISBY has quite a number of very stylish dresses for little girls from five to fifteen years old. Room 76, the Grand. sep18-2t

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—Would like to do some dental work in exchange for board. Address Dentist, care Constitution.

BIDS FOR CONTRACTS, ETC.

BIDS FOR CONTRACT—For six-story, modern office building, Jacksonville, Fla., will be received by Henry Ivis Cobb, Chicago, on or before October 1st, 1896. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. W. Archibald, Jacksonville, Fla. sep 9 12 13 16 19 20

FOR RENT

WE CAN offer for rent to an acceptable tenant on lease of 12 months a large storeroom and basement situated at 28 Peachtree st. This is very centrally and most excellently located for almost any line of business. To a suitable tenant we will make the right price. For further particulars, etc., address P. O. box 83, city.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent.
50 North Broad St., Corner Walton.
Store, 230 Auburn avenue.....$100 00
Store, 214 W. Peters..... 8 00
Store, Mason's crossing and Foote ave. 10 00
Store, 433 Marietta..... 15 75
Office, woodyard, 58 N. Forsyth..... 20 00
Office, connecting, 99½ Peachtree..... 30 00
Vacant lot, 50x100, 38 East Mitchell.. 8 00
Six rooms, 40½ N. Forsyth..... 50 00
One Store, 148 W. Mitchell..... 12 50
Store and foundry, 297 Marietta 20 00
Store and 4-r. h., 141 W. Peters..... 17 00
Store, 160 Decatur..... 35 00
Store, 226 Auburn avenue..... 3 00
One Store, 14 N. Forsyth..... 25 00
Store, 38x46, Walton, three stories..... 150 00
10-r. h., 15 Highland..... 35 00
Store, 149 Decatur..... 37 50
Store, 163 W. Peters..... 20 00
Store, 69 E. Alabama (bank)..... 100 00
Store, 42 Peachtree, October 1st..... 150 00

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22 SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 Wall Street.

Choice 9-r. h., Capitol avenue..... $ 25 00
Choice 8-r. h., 26 Orange street..... 37 50
Choice 8-r. h., Piedmont avenue..... 30 00
Choice 8-r. h., 66 Highland avenue..... 25 00
Newly renovated 8-r. h., Trinity ave. 35 00
Newly renovated 8-r. h., Washington 35 00
Choice 8-r. h., Forrest avenue..... 32 50
7-r. h., Piedmont avenue..... 30 00
7-r. h., Woodward avenue..... 20 00
6-r. h., E. Cain street..... 17 50
6-r. h., 92 Orange st (g. w. and b.)..... 25 00
6-r. h., Woodward ave..... 25 00
5-r. h., East Harris st..... 12 50
5-r. h., Pulliam st. (shaded lot)..... 15 00
5-r. h., 13 Brotherton st..... 12 50
4-r. h., Spring st..... 15 00
28-r. hotel, Trinity and Forsyth..... 150 00
7,200 square feet, upper floor 10½ W. Mitchell, suitable for light manufacturing..... 30 00
A number of central stores.
New and well ventilated offices in Ellis building, Pryor street.

For Rent by Haynes & Harwell, 14 Walton St.

7-r. h., Capitol avenue..... $ 35 00
11-r. h., Washington street..... 35 00
7-r. h., West Peachtree street..... 35 00
7-r. h., East Ellis street..... 25 00
10-r. h., West Peachtree street..... 35 00
6-r. h., East Ellis street..... 20 00
8-r. h., Forrest avenue..... 25 00
7-r. h., Angier avenue..... 15 00
7-r. h., Garrett street..... 15 00
Three stores from $100 to $125. Halls for lodgerooms cheap. List your property with us.



A TRUCE ON RATES

The Seaboard Will Restore All Rates September 28th.

OTHER ROADS WILL FOLLOW

Change Includes Cotton—Sudden Change in Railroad Situation.

IT IS ONLY TEMPORARY, HOWEVER

Seaboard People Explain That Is Was Done To Comply with the Order of the Circuit Court.

In ten days the present railroad war will close for a time. All rates will be destored, north as well as southbound.

And strange to say, the Seaboard Air-Line takes the initiative. When Vice President St. John returned to Portsmouth yesterday from Atlanta he wired to his Atlanta representative stating that the Seaboard would restore all rates, north and southbound, on September 28th. That is the date named by the executive board of the Southern States Freight Association for restoring the old southbound rates in accordance with Judge Emory Speer's injunction. There was no occasion, under the injunction, for any road to renew the regular rates in any direction from Atlanta, as the court's order simply required that rates to Atlanta be put back in force.

The cut of 14 cents on cotton from Atlanta to ports meant a heavy loss to all the roads entering Atlanta except the Western and Atlantic. The neutral lines were very anxious to keep out of the war, but when the Seaboard cut cotton 14 cents per 100 pounds to Norfolk, all the other roads had to meet the cut or Norfolk would do the business.

Old-timers have never seen the rate situation so badly demoralized as it has been the last few days. Overtures were made to the Seaboard and it was sounded on the subject of restoring the cotton rates. It was not that pressure, however, which induced the Seaboard to suddenly change its policy, but compliance with Judge Speer's decision and to prevent the impression going abroad that the road was antagonizing or defying the court. This was the explanation given at the Seaboard's offices in the Equitable.

"Cotton rates and all others will be restored September 28th," said Mr. Cheatham, the Seaboard's agent.

Commissioner H. S. Haines, of the Southern States Freight Association, when asked whether the association would restore northbound rates on or about September 28, if the Seaboard put back its rates, replied that he did not know and would want to see what the Seaboard was going to do.

There is no question though about what the other roads will do. They are too anxious to escape losing that 14 cents a 100 to be long behind the Seaboard in putting up the rates.

During the next ten days cotton will move rapidly from Atlanta to get the advantage of the cut. This reduction applies to cotton originating in Atlanta, but for nearby points a local will be added, making a combination rate to the ports. This move by the Seaboard will restore the old conditions and it is presumed that it means the Seaboard will soon ask for a hearing on the injunction.

So, after all, Judge Speer's injunction will restore peace temporarily. But the war will have to be fought out sometime.

TRY TO ARBITRATE.

Chairman Wilson Makes a Suggestion Looking to Peace.

Raleigh, N. C., September 17.—Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina railway commission, invites the chairmen of the South Carolina and Georgia commissions to meet here next Tuesday with the North Carolina commission, to begin a movement for the settlement by arbitration of the railway rate war now in progress between the Southern and the Seaboard Air-Line. Chairman Wilson proposed that these three commissions sign jointly letters to Presidents Spencer and Hoffman, suggesting that they each agree to submit the matters in controversy to the interstate commission or other disinterested persons. He sends a draft of propositions to the South Carolina and Georgia commission chairmen.

SEABOARD IS MAKING MONEY.

President Hoffman Issues a Letter Showing the Net Profits.

New York, September 17.—President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air-Line, has issued a statement in the form of a circular to stockholders urging them not to be alarmed at the recent attacks made on the company. The letter contains a statement of the results for the year ended June 30th, for the entire system.

It is as follows: Receipts from all sources $3,528,639, operating expenses $2,596,510, gross income $932,129, deductions for interest on funded debt, leases, charges and losses of every nature, and subscription to Atlanta exposition $749,706, net income $182,423 dividend on Durham and Northern railway stock $24,346, annual surplus $158,076. President Hoffman says:

"Every expense, including the building of twenty-eight new cars, the rebuilding of twenty-two to replace ones destroyed, and rebuilding five engines, has been included in the year's expenses."

MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE.

Differentials Must Be Maintained, Says the Palmetto Commission.

Columbia, S. C., September 17.—(Special.) The railroad commissioners have issued a letter to the traffic managers of the different roads. It is to this effect:

"Columbia, S. C., September 16, 1896.—Dear Sir: I am directed by the board to say that on the question of the cut rate war instituted between the Seaboard Air-Line and the Southern railway, the commission cannot approve any discrimination in rates. If the through, or interstate rates are reduced then the local territory must carry a corresponding reduction. Before the rate war was started there were in force certain differentials which were recognized by you as being just and reasonable. The board now insists that in all reductions in through rates and the reductions on local, the same differentials shall be preserved as are now maintained. Please advise the commission at once that you will meet their views in this matter. Yours very truly, W. D. Evans, chairman; D. P. Duncan, secretary."

Verdict for $8,000.

Elberton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—The jury in the case of Simmons vs. Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, after being out all night, brought in a verdict this morning for $8,000 in favor of plaintiff. The case will be appealed by the road to the supreme court.

Not Much in the Investment.

From The Railway Age.

Poor's last manual shows that the entire interest paid in the United States on railway bonds and other debt, together with the dividends on stock, averaged only 2.94 per cent for 1895, while dividends on stock alone averaged only a pitiful 1.59 per cent. What farmer or other property owner would be satisfied with a return of a little over 1½ per cent a year? If it be answered that some stocks have been "watered," a liberal deduction on that score would still leave the average returns on stock bought by bona fide investors for below those to which ordinary investments are entitled. But bonds are not watered, yet the interest which they have yielded for many years has been very much lss than the ordinary interest rates on the average. Poor's Manual figures thot and the dividends on stock as follows:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Interest per cent of bonds....	4.30	4.11	4.25
Dividends per cent of stock..	1.86	1.64	1.59
Interest and dividend per cent stock and debt..	3.02	2.89	2.94

When it is remembered also that hundreds of millions of capital stock and bonds have been wiped out of existence, and, moreover that in scores of cases of reorganization holders of securities have been heavily assessed in order to retain some evidences of their investment, and a chance of a little return in the future, it will be admitted that the railway stockholder and bondholder is not to be envied on account of the undue profitableness of his speculations.

Receiver Got It Early.

The Chicago, Indiana and Eastern, a new railway line partially constructed in 1893, and which has since been in financial straits, has suspended traffic and there is no predicting when business will be resumed. The line was completed from Fairmount, Ind., to Matthews, Ind., but in the last six months the earnings have fallen $4,000 short of expenses and many debts are pressing. The receiver, George Sweetser, advises o sale of the rolling stock to pay labor claims and the transfer of the roadbed to liquidate a large sum due Chicago parties for material furnished. An order of sale will be granted.

Georgia Southern Directors.

Macon, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Messrs. T. D. Finley and Ben C. Smith, directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, and Vive President William Cleckley Shaw have returned from New York, where they have been attending a meeting of the directors. The report of the president showed the road to be in a good condition. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared. Macon has five irectors in the company: Messrs. J. F. Hanson, T. D. Tinsley, Ben C. Smith, Morris Happ and J. M. Johnston.

Doctors Going to Mexico.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted for the pan-American medical congress, to be held in the City of Mexico November 16th to 19th. Captain John J. Griffin, who represents the Mexican National (Captain W. G. Raoul's road), has had a number of inquiries in regard to the route and tickets. He says that several doctors from this section have stated that they are going to the congress.

Railway Notes.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would pay commissions on Grand Army business to St. Paul and the roads in the Western Passenger Association had to come to it.

J. T. McGregor has been appointed traveling passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, with the south for his territory.

The Chesapeake and Ohio and the Queen and Crescent carried between them more than 5,000 people into Lexington to hear Bryan speak.

Ross Johnson, private secretary to President Ingolls, of the "Big Four," has been presented by his fellow employes with a Hamilton county solitaire diamond weighing a few carats above two pounds.

The Chicago Great Western has agreed to quit fighting—for the present. President Stickney says that the members of the committee which called on him were such smooth gentlemen he could not refuse anything they asked.

It is estimated that the 785,034 railway employers of this country receive annually $200,000,000 in wages, or less than $300 a year each. The higher officials get $25,000,000 in annual salary, or an average of about $4,000.

In their arguments the goldbugs repeatedly say that Bryan's election would force the railroads to cut the wages of their employes, but nothing is ever said about the salaries of the higher officials. Their salaries are not to be touched, it would appear.

A rate of a fare and a third has been granted for delegtes to the Palmer-Buckner state convention to be held in Atlanta September 23d.

The National Association of ticket ogents will meet in San Antonio, Tex., next March and the Mexican National will give the agents their wives, sisters and daughters an excursion down to the City of Mexico. The Mexican National is preparing to give the agents a good time.

Mr. Robert Mann, who is at the Grady hospital, is convalescing.

The epistolary stage of the railroad rate was has only begun, says a transportation man.

Mr. H. F. Moeller has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Flint and Pere Marquette line, with office at Saginaw, Mich.

The Wabash is equipping its mail cars with glass protectors, which enable the postal clerks to look ahead for mail bags at the smaller stations. The improvement is similar to that recently introduced on the Lake Erie and Western.

Mr. Edwin Hawley has been appointed general eastern agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, having charge of business originating east of the Missouri river destined to transpacific ports, with office in New York. He likewise represents the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company.

Mr. S. J. Henry, at one time assistant freight agent of the Missouri Pacific, has been oppointed assistant general freight agent of the Rio Grande Western, with headquarters at Salt Like City, vice Mr. J. Brinker.

The Big Four is arranging some of its parlor cars after the style of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, having a cafe attached in which light meals can be served between terminal points. On the former road they have proven very popular. These cars will be used in the new eight-hour day service.

The Great Northern's gross earnings for the lost fiscal year were $21,819,690, its operating expenses $1,975,000, and its net earnings were $9,714,710.

President James Hill, of the Great northern, says:

"The percentage of earnings from haulage of grain to the total freight earnings is year by year decreasing, yhile the income from other traffic shows a relative increase. The progress of rates and of amounts paid by the public for transportatin, per unit of traffic, still maintain a steady downward course. It cannot be disputed that during the last twenty years the price of no commodity bought and sold in the markets of the country has fallen so fast or so far as that of rail transportation.

Passenger traffic in the west is said to be much lighter than it was last year.

Commissioner Joseph Richardson, of the passenger association, rules that in fixing winter tourist rates for the season of 1896-97, the same bases may be used as last season, totals from points in the territory of the association to be agreed upon by lines at interest and promulgated by the commissioner. In event of disagreement relative to such totals the commissioner will name them.

MERCURIAL POISON

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed. I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollors without relief, but after taking a few bottles of **SSS** I improved rapidly and am now a well man., completely cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from this painful disease. W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



The Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in their rooms at "Craigie House" yesterday afternoon and held very entertaining ceremonies in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's farewell address to the continental congress.

A lage number of the distinguished organization were present and evinced the deepest interest in the very entertaining exercises.

There are few organizations in the country that in their success have accomplished more than this in overcoming sectional prejudices, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution may be said to unite in fraternal harmony one of the largest and most powerful bodies of representative American men and women. The union of such a body of people excites and continues a spirit of patriotism that marks the progress of a nation, young and powerful, and keeps fresh in the minds of the people the history of the country that is necessary in the education and completeness of every American.

At the meeting yesterday Mrs. Porter King presided, and introduced Mrs. Albert Cox, who was honored as being selected from the Atlanta chapter to read Washington's address. Although of great length, the power and force of the subject, in which America's first great statesman seemed to concentrate the teachings of a nation in one farewell effort, was deeply appreciated by those fortunate enough to hear it read. In her reading of the address Mrs. Cox fully appreciated the simplicity and conciseness in which the English language was so beautifully expressed. There was the same smoothness and expression in her voice that characterized every line of the address and won from her audience an interest and eloquent silence that was only broken to enthusiastically applaud when she finished reading. She was presented with a bouquet of superb American beauty roses, that in the fullness of their beauty, appropriately typified the beautiful woman gracefully accepting them.

A number of national songs were sung, Mrs. Albert Howell, Sr., singing the solos in a delightfully impressive manner. The ceremonies were concluded by a few appropriate and happy remarks from Mrs. Porter King, the popular regent of the Atlanta chapter. The next meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution takes place the first Thursday of October. Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. F. H. Orme, Miss Orme, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Miss Gude, Mrs. Price the regent of the Alabama chapter, Mrs. Byers, Miss Hillyer, Mrs. O. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Albert Howell, Sr., Mrs. McD. Wilson, Miss Hill, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister Leyden and many others.

Free Kindergarten Association.

Yesterday morning the Free Kindergarten Association held an important meeting at the residence of the president, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black. The object of the meeting was to perfect details for the commencement of the school, the opening day to be October 1st. The success of the Free Kindergarten has already been proven by the large attendance the past term, and the ladies in charge will make every effort to open their second class on Gilmer street the first of November. The teachers in charge are graduates of the kindergarten system and have had a great deal of practical experience in the larger cities, where the free kindergarten system has become established in connection with the public school. A very interesting programme has been arranged for the opening days, and the members of the board of education and Major Slaton will be among the guests. Among those present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Dan Harris, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Samuel Stocking, Mrs. George S. May, Miss Ella Powell, Miss Sellman Goldsmith, Miss Bellingrath and many others.

***

It will be a source of great pleasure to their many friends to learn that Mrs. Harwood and the Misses Harwood will be in Atlanta for the winter season. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, nee Miss Francis Harwood, will be with the family, also Miss Katherine Hartridge Gibbs, who has been a guest of the family since September 10th.

***

Captain and Mrs. Lowry entertained a delightful party at tea yesterday evening in honor of Mrs. Ellis and the Misses Venable.

***

Major and Mrs. J. Van Holt Nash left yesterday for Milledgeville to place their daughter, Miss Bell Nash, in school there. Accompanying them was Miss Allie Trippe, who will also be a student at the industrial school.

***

Mrs. E. H. Barnes has returned home.

***

Misses Edith and Florence Cowan, two interesting and accomplished young ladies of Arizona, step-daughters of Colonel L. O. Cowan, are spending a week with Mrs. W. T. Heath at Clarkston, en route to the Due West, S. C., Female college.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Edmund Berkely and family will be glad to learn that they will spend the winter with Mrs. Francis Fontaine, corner West Peachtree and North avenue.

***

Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel returns home today.

***

Dr. J. Martin Boyce, who has recently come to Atlanta as organist of St. Luke's and also as musical director of Miss Thornbury's school, will entertain the friends and patrons of the school with a recital this evening at 9 o'clock at 428 Peachtree.

***

Mrs. J. A. Scott and Mrs. Walter Crosby, after traveling three and a half months around Boston, Cape Cod and New York, and other places of interest, have returned home.

***

Messrs. J. T. Minor and J. L. Hudson gave a delightful trolley party yesterday in honor of their friends, Miss Mary Johnson, of Clarkston, and Miss Mattie Campbell, of this city.

***

Elberton, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—Miss Zeigler, of Shreveport, La., is the guest of Captain and Mrs. P. M. Harves.

Miss Taylor, of South Carolina, is visiting Miss Sallie Lou Arnold.

***

Hartwell, Ga., September 17.—(Special.)—A reception was given last evening at the home of Mr. D. C. Alford, on Elbert street. Those present were: Miss Mamie Croft, Miss Sattie Richardson, Miss Ida Wooten, of Augusta; Miss Jessie Parker, Miss Besie Webb, Miss Ada Gossett, of Easley, S. C.; Miss Daisy Webb, Miss Lucy Goss, Miss Daisy Dean, of Norcross; Miss Mary Seig, of Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Annie Thornton, Miss Ellen Meredith, Mamye Thorton, Miss Achsat Skelton, and Miss Gertrude Holland, Dr. H. A. Durant, Mr. Clarence Linder, Mr. A. S. Richardson, Mr. C. M. Herndon, Mr. T. D. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Thornton, Mr. Thomas J. Brown, Mr. D. V. Thornton, Mr. E. E. Satterfield, Mr. L. E. Meredith, Mr. O. Roberts, Mr. George Thomas Magill, Mr. John G. Richardson, Mr. Robert H. Burns, Mr. F. M. Hailey, Professor A. K. Snead, of Nashville; Mr. Mar-Van Roberts, Mr. Bates and Mr. McAlpin Thornton.

Music was furnished by Miss Mamie Croft, Messrs. Bates, Durant and Roberts. At a late hour refreshments were served, which were indeed delightful.

Misses Achsat Skelton and Emma Linder will leave this morning for Jacksonville, Ala., where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Ida wooten, a young lady from Augusta, is the guest of Mrs. Crawford Jackson.

Among the recent arrivals at Sweetwater Park hotel, at Lithia Springs, are Mrs. J. O. Mathewson and Miss Mathewson, of Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Mathewson is a handsome woman who attracts both by her appearance and charming manner. Miss Mathewson is a lovely blonde. Although in deep mourning they are the center of a coterie at the hotel.

WHERE MARTI FELL

Soldiers Build a Monument To Mark the Grave of a Cuban Hero.

RED CROSS MARKS THE SPOT

Troops Piled Stones About the Emblem Indicating the Point Where the Patriot Died.

Tampa, Fla., September 16.—(Special.)—The following letter has been received from General Collazo by his family, who have given it out for publication:

"Las Vueltas, Province of Holguin, August 12.—A few days ago we camped about three miles from where Marti died and General Gomez invited the mounted forces and cavalry to visit the place. At 4 o'clock on the evening of the 9th he and General Garcia, at the head of all the troopers, started in the direction of the spot. The chiefs and officers formed one group and the troops were in marching order. Before reaching the spot we had to cross the Contranaestra river, where each man was commanded to dismount and pick up one or two stones which cover the river bed (they are of a bluish tine) and carry them to our destination.

"Few acts have so impressed me in the course of my life; this simple display of respect and admiration suggested the thought that, happy is the man who, even after death, leaves so many friends, each carrying a little stone to mark the place where he fell. This tomb that the affection of his comrades has raised, stone by stone, is not pompous, but it is in honor of the loved martyr who fell in the struggle.

"We arrived at the clean and well-kept spot, and taking up the post that had been put there to mark where Marti fell, we replaced it by a column made of one of the beautiful hardwoods of this country, and attached to the same a small cross of red cedar, securing the column with the pyramid of stones that was formed from those that each man had brought. General Gomez has indicated his desire that every Cuban who passes that way will carry a stone to increase the pyramid. The epitaph upon the cross is brief, but eloquent—"A Heroe—Jose Marti."

"The horsemen formed in a long close line on both sides of the road, the superior officers grouped around the cross; the sun about to sink in the horizon and the shadow of the trees covering all, made a picturesque assemblage, enhanced by the silence and the devout appearance of all the witnesses of this solemn scene.

"General Gomez, full of emotion, and with eyes dimmed with tears, pronounced a brief eulogy, in which the heart spoke more than the lips, and after him Dr. Valdez Dominguez in the same manner. The ceremony over, we returned silently and sad to our camp at Vueltas.

"The traveler, who in his peregrinations may pass that way will behold a simple tomb, wild as its surroundings and the lives of the men who erected it, but a faithful reflection of their love for the dead and respect to his memory.

"Our camp today has a festive appearance. We have about fifteen hundred men and we expect fifteen hundred more tomorrow. A few yards from where I am writing there is a splendid piece of artillery, mounted, clean and polished, and really we will have quite a military appearance the day we are uniformed.

"Looking at the revolution from this side, every day our strength increases. There is the greatest activity in every direction. The battle of Santana, to which I referred in my last, was of vast importance. The enemy's loss was greater than we thought at first. Their two columns were not able to unite. One returned to Santiago de Cuba, and the other to Guantanamo, both carrying a large number of wounded.

"They suffered a tremendous disappointment. They thought to find everything upset and disorganized with the death of General Jose Maceo, and they found themselves face to face with General Garcia, who fought them with superior intelligence and equally as much daring.

"Two days ago we heard that there had been an uprising in the Isle of Pines, and that Porto Rico was in an unquiet condition. If this is true Spain will have her hands full.

"Our trumph is drawing nearer day by day."

HARRY HORNADY PASSES AWAY

Young Atlantian Dies This Morning in Palmetto.

Harry Hornady died at Palmetto, Ga., this morning at 2 o'clock, after a long and confining illness.

Mr. Hornady's death was due to consumption, and for several months past he has known that his death was gradually approaching, but when it came he was ready for the end, and passed away quietly and peacefully.

Mr. Hornady was a son of the late Rev. H. C. Hornady, and was a bright, promising young man. A few months ago he went to Colorado in search of health, but soon came home to be among friends and with relatives when the end came. He is a brother of Misses Nina and Annie Hornady, who are teachers in the Atlanta public schools, and leaves an aged mother who was devoted and constant during his last illness.

The body will be brought to Atlanta Friday afternoon, when arrangements for the funeral will be completed.

Mr. Hornady was about twenty years of age.

FOUND DEAD BESIDE THE ROAD.

German Cabinet Maker Dies Mysteriously Near Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., September 17.—(Special.)—Ernest Tautenhahn, a German cabinet maker employed at Alabama City furniture factory, was found dead in a cornfield at noon today. He had been dead about twenty-four hours and had lain alongside the road, not twenty feet distant from passers-by all the time, but by some freak of chance had not been noticed.

When found the body was face down. The hands, wrists, neck and face were bloody and full of holes like bird shot. He had been drinking several days. He has a daughter in Cincinnati, but no other relatives.

Foul play is suspected, though doctors say apoplexy caused his death.

Enoch Pratt, Philanthropist.

Baltimore, Md., September 17.—Enoch Pratt died at 9 o'clock tonight at his home here on Mt. Vernon square.

Mr. Pratt was one of Baltimore's oldest and most prominent business men. He made a fortune years ago and retired from business. Sixteen years ago he built and gave to the city of Baltimore a number of public libraries, located in different parts of the city.





Prejudice: An adverse opinion formed without proper grounds or knowledge.

Some of you are prejudiced against ready-made clothing; you don't know why. Many of you have never knowingly seen the best kind.

We say knowingly, for some of your "well dressed" friends are probably wearing it.

It's time you should know.

No better time than now.

Our fall stock is ready.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

3 Whitehall Street.

Store closed Thursday, September 17th.

LUCKY YOU

May be in not having any disease, but you do not want want to trust to luck if you are afflicted with disease in any form. It is better to employ skillful physicians at once, as by so doing expense, time and suffering may be avoided. Undoubtedly the best and most skillful physicians in the treatment of chronic and delicate diseases of both sexes are Dr. Hathaway & Co. Consult with them first and you will be safe.



SPECIALTIES.

Syphilis, specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, stricture, gleet, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of call on DR. HATHAWAY & CO, 22½ S. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

A CLEAR HEAD;

good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills



Teeth Extracted Positively Without Pain

By the use of Vitalized Air, the latest and best anaesthetic known to the Medical profession. EVERYBODY can take it. Painless extracting, 50c. Warranted first-class Crowns, Bridges, Fillings and Plates.

Philadelphia Dental Parlors,
26 Whitehall Street.

RAILWAY:-: SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†35	Washington...	5 20 am	†30	Columbus, Ga	5 25 am
†13	Jacksonville...	5 50 am	†35	Greenville.....	6 00 am
† 8	Chattanooga..	7 00 am	† 8	Brunswick.....	7 20 am
†26	Tallapoosa.....	8 20 am	†13	Chattanooga..	7 30 am
17	Mt. Airy.....	8 30 am	†12	Richmond.....	7 50 am
†27	Columbus.....	10 30 am	†38	Washington...	12 00 n'n
†19	Fort Valley.....	10 35 am	† 9	Chattanooga...	1 20 pm
† 9	Macon.....	11 30 am	†20	Fort Valley.....	4 05 pm
†38	Birmingham..	11 40 am	†10	Macon........	4 05 pm
†10	Chattanooga...	1 30 pm	†37	Birmingham..	4 15 pm
†37	Washington...	3 55 pm	†28	Columbus.....	4 25 pm
† 7	Brunswick.....	8 15 pm	18	Mt. Airy.....	4 35 pm
†14	Chattanooga...	8 15 pm	†25	Tallapoosa.....	6 20 pm
†11	Richmond.....	9 30 pm	†14	Jacksonville...	8 35 pm
†20	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	† 7	Chattanooga...	1000pm
†36	Gr'nv'le,Miss..	10 30 pm	†36	Washington...	1115pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPAT TO	
101	Hapeville.....	6 45 am	100	Hapeville.....	5 40 am
† 3	Savannah.....	7 45 am	102	Hapeville.....	7 00 am
103	Hapeville.....	8 05 am	† 2	Savannah.....	7 30 am
11	Macon.....	10 45 am	104	Hapeville.....	8 30 am
105	Hapeville.....	9 50 am	108	Hapeville.....	12 15 pm
109	Hapeville.....	2 00 pm	110	Hapeville.....	2 45 pm
111	Hapeville.....	4 00 pm	† 12	Macon.....	4 10 pm
113	Hapeville.....	6 05 pm	112	Hapeville.....	4 35 pm
115	Hapeville.....	7 20 pm	114	Hapeville.....	6 10 pm
† 1	Savannah.....	8 05 pm	† 4	Savannah.....	7 50 pm
‡117	Hapeville.....	10 40 am	‡116	Hapeville.....	9 00 am
‡119	Hapeville.....	2 45 pm	‡118	Hapeville.....	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Nashville.....	7 00 am	† 2	Nashville.....	8 05 am
73	Rome.....	8 30 am	† 6	Chattanooga.....	3 00 pm
† 5	Chattanooga...	12 10 pm	72	Rome.....	5 30 pm
† 1	Nashville.....	7 30 pm	† 4	Nashville.....	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
12	Newnan.....	7 35 am	†35	Montgomery..	5 35 am
14	College Park...	10 00 am	11	College Park..	8 10 am
†38	Montgomery..	11 40 am	13	Palmetto.....	11 45 am
16	Palmetto.....	2 15 pm	†33	Montgomery..	1 30 pm
18	College Park..	3 50 pm	15	College Park..	2 30 pm
†34	Selma.....	7 00 pm	†37	Selma.....	4 20 pm
20	Palmetto.....	8 20 pm	17	Palmetto.....	5 45 pm
†36	Selma.....	11 05 pm	19	Newnan.....	11 00 pm
	Fol. train Sunday only:			Fol. train Sunday only:	
†26	Newnan.....	10 20 am	27	Newnan.....	1 00 pm

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 3	Augusta.....	5 00 am	† 2	Augusta.....	7 15 am
9	Covington.....	7 45 am	†28	Augusta.....	2 55 pm
†27	Augusta.....	12 15 pm	10	Covington.....	6 15 pm
† 1	Augusta.....	6 10 pm	† 4	Augusta.....	11 10 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
† 41	Norfolk.....	5 20 am	†402	Washington..	11 45 am
†403	Washington..	6 45 pm	† 38	Norfolk.....	8 10 pm

Middle Georgia and Atlantic Ry. Co.

Lv Atlanta.....	7:15 a. m.,	*11:10 p. m
Ar Milledgeville.....	4:15 [illegible] m.,	1:00 p. m
Lv Milledgeville.....	6:30 a. m.,	1:30 p. m
*Ar Atlanta.....	[illegible] p. m.,	6:10 p. m

†Daily. ‡Sunday only. Other trains daily except Sunda[y]

THE SUMMER DAYS ARE OVER.



Your thoughts should turn to Fall attire. This is an invitation to look at our new Fall Clothes, Hats and Furnishings. We'll be really glad to have you look—because the looker of today is tomorrow's buyer. Only the best of things are here, but at **LOWEST PRICES.**

Geo. Muse Clothing Co

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

38 Whitehall.

THE GRAND

TONIGHT

And at the Saturday MATINEE,

Joseph Callahan

America's greatest Mephisto, and a superb acting company in a great scenic and electrical production of

FAUST.

Saturday Night.

Joseph Callahan

In Charles Frohman's great New York success,

THE LOST PARADISE.

By H. C. DeMille, Esq.

Special scenery for both plays; wonderful electrical and mechanical effects. Usual prices.

Monday and Tuesday, September 21st and 22d—Matiness Tuesday.

Engagement of the Great German Dialect Comedian,

GUS WILLIAMS

In His Original Success,

One of the Finest.

A CARLOAD OF SCENERY! TEN CLEVER SPECIALTIES!

Three Hours of Solid Fun.

Usual Prices. Sale at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.
sept18-5t

LYCEUM THEATRE

TONIGHT

Matinee saturday and Saturday Night

The......... World..... Famed..... **Brothers BYRNE**

In their enormously successful spectacular production

THE NEW EIGHT BELLS

SEE The wonderful revolving ship.
SEE The amusing carriage ride.
SEE The famous Byrne troupe of acrobats.
SEE The beautiful octopus.
SEE The bewildering trick scenery.
SEE The wonderful mechanical effects.

GIGANTIC PRODUCTION

FULL OF NOVELTIES.

Monday and Tuesday, September 21 and 22.

BERT COOTE

LATE NEW BOY, AND

NICK LONG

Aided by a company of Comedians, under the management of Edward C. White, in a Screaming Comedy, adapted from the French

THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE.

TO BE PRECEDED BY
JAMES A. HERNE'S
Delightful One Act Play,
A SOLDIER OF FRANCE.

Tickets on sale at Phillips & Crew's, theater and Kimball house news stand. Telephone 1549.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE

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At Ponce DeLeon Springs,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 24, 1896, at 8 P. M.

General Admission 50 cents; LADIES FREE.

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Special Attention Given to Wedding and Opera Calls.

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Business College
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$35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE. $35
Including Stationery, Text-books, etc., Big demand for graduates—more than 300 in position. Awarded Silver Metal by Atlanta Exposition. Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Atlanta, Ga.

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(13 YEARS IN ATLANTA.)
REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

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College for Young Ladies and Preparatory School or Girls. Regular and elective courses. Music and Art specialties. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame. Charles st. Ave., Baltimore, Md.
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$25—Business Course, unlimited—$25
Shorthand and Telegraphy also taught.
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ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE "NATIONAL DOMOCRATS."

CONVENTION CALLED

To Meet in Convention Here on September 23d—The Official Call.

To the Democrats of Georgia:

The recent national democratic convention at Indianapolis was held for the purpose of reasserting and upholding the principles of democratic faith upon which depends the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that true and loyal democrats throughout the union might unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from our country and ruin from our party.

By virtue of the powers in us vested by the delegation from Georgia at that convention, we hereby issue this call to the democrats of Georgia for a state convention to be held in the city of Atlanta at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, September 23, 1896.

All democrats throughout the state who believe that the action taken and platform adopted at Indianapolis more truly represent the long established and recognized principles of the party, are earnestly urged to proceed at once to organize in their several counties, and to send representatives to the convention at Atlanta provided for in this call.

W. M. HAMMOND, Chairman, Of Thomas County.
B. P. JONES, Of Lowndes County.
H. H. PERRY, Of Hall County.
EBEN HILLYER, Of Floyd County.
J. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Of Chatham County.
THOMAS F. CORRIGAN, Of Fulton, Member of National Executive Committee from Georgia.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Old Dominion Line

FOR NEW YORK

Leaving Norfolk, Va., daily at 7:30 p. m. From Richmond, Va., Monday at 5 p. m. (via James River.)

The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Company are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.

The two new, fast and powerful steamships

Jamestown and Yorktown

Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early the following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to J. F. Mayer, 1212 Main street, Richmond, Va., M. B. Crowell, Norfolk, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres. and Traffic Manager, Pier 26, N. R., N. Y.
aug 19 30t—wed fri mon

"John Ashton" by Judge Capers Dickinson, a story of the late war. Handsomely printed and bound by The Foote & Davis Co.
sep 2 1-m wed fri sun

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remedy for kidney complaint, internal disorders and "the blues" is

"phosphate gin."

it's a sure thing.
has never failed to cure—stacks of voluntary testimonials prove its worth. you need it—don't wait—it braces from the start—hits the spot.

all drug stores and bars.

the genuine in round bottles, bearing name of

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atlanta.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

PLUMBING GOODS.
I have opened a plumbers' supply house, and can sell anything you want at wholesale prices.
A. R. BUTCHER,
17 South Forsyth Street.
july9-1y-last page, 1st col

SAM JONES
—AT—
Cureton Springs
—ON—
Atlanta and West Pt. R. R.

A GRAND CAMP MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE ABOVE PLACE

SEPTEMBER 16th To 20th

By Rev. Sam Jones, assisted by Rev. George Stewart and Professor Charles Tillman, the famous singer.

Cureton Springs is only a short distance from Newnan, Moreland or Grantville, Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. Conveyances can be had at either of the above places at moderate prices.

Tickets Will Be Sold

SEPTEMBER 15th To 20th

From all stations between Atlanta and Opelika to Newnan, Moreland or Grantville, at one fare for round trip, good to return at close of meetings, September 21st.

Dont' miss this opportunity.

For further information apply to any agent of these lines. GEO. C. SMITH, President and General Manager.
JNO. A. GEE, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Receiver's Sale of The Atlanta Dairy Company.

In accordance with an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of the Atlanta circuit, made in the case of S. H. Phelan et al., plaintiffs, against the Atlanta Dairy Company, defendant, pending in said court, the undersigned as receiver in said case will, on Saturday, September 19, 1896, between 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the premises where the said Atlanta Dairy Company has its chief business place, to-wit, on the corner of Bartow and Luckie streets, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., the following property of said defendant, to-wit: All the dairy implements, apparatus and fixtures, refrigerators, pumps, vats, milk testers, cans and all other dairy vessels and belongings; all milk and butter on hand at the time; all horses, wagons, harnesses, fodder and feed; all office furniture and fixtures, cash register and safe; all household goods and furniture and all of establish the lease of the defendant on the said buildings and premises on the corner of Luckie and Bartow streets; all the routes, the good will and the business of the defendant; all notes and accounts owing to said defendant except notes given for real estate; and all other personal property and choses in action of said defendant excepting its stock in the Marietta Creamery Company; and all other property set out in the inventory of the effects of the said defendant. All of the above mentioned property and assets, and the business, the routes and the good will of said defendant, will be sold together as a whole and as a going concern. Sale will be subject to confirmation or rejection by the court in chambers at 8:30 o'clock a. m. on Monday, September 21, 1896. Terms cash on acceptance of bid. Property and inventory open to inspection. This September 9, 1896.
EDMOND SCOTT,
sept10-9t Receiver.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM,
Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
220 and 222 Temple Court. Phone 238.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
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Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building, 69½ Whitehall. Telephone 520.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA.

The Palace Hotel of the South.

American and European Plan.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Hotel Aragon invites the patronage of permanent as well as transient guests. Special inducements and rates to guests engaging rooms for the fall and winter. Every room has steam heat, electric lights and electric call service. Location of hotel the most central and in the most fashionable residence portion of the city. Adjoins Grand opera house. Only three blocks from union depot. Cuisine superior to any in the south.

Free 'bus meets all trains.

We cordially invite the patronage of the best Business and Commercial Men and Tourists.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobaccos, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges and Ammunition; Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons. A Perfect Variety Store.
Orders from city and country promptly filled at lowest market price. Terms cash.

LOVE GOES TO LAW

Mrs. Beck Says That Her Husband Threatened Her Life.

JURY GRANTS HER A DIVORCE

Wagon Driver Files Suit for Damages Received in a Street Car Collision.

Mrs. Emma Beck was granted a total divorce from her husband, Bascomb H. Beck, yesterday morning in the superior court before Judge Lumpkin.

The petition of Mrs. Beck showed she married Bascomb Beck in Lee county, Alabama, in 1888, and after the marriage they moved to Opelika and then to Columbus. Mr. Beck is now a resident of Lee county, Alabama, while Mrs. Beck lives in Atlanta.

Mrs. Beck stated yesterday that her marriage was very unhappy, and it was not long after marriage vows had been said before she discovered that her husband was a drunkard. She says he began to drink heavily and incessantly, and also began to mistreat and abuse her. Her life was threatened on numerous occasions, she says, and it was in abject fear that she fled her home, carrying her little daughter, in order to escape the wrath and threats of her husband.

After she had been absent from home several weeks she says she received letters from her husband, entreating her to return, promising her that he had reformed and would treat her kindly and affectionately if she would come back to him and live with him as his wife.

Mrs. Beck says she returned, but found that she had been deceived, and instead of a reformation, her husband had grown worse and was all the more addicted to the whisky habit. He renewed his threats, and one night was about to kill her, when the neighbors rushed into her room to her assistance. Mrs. Beck says she owes her life to the aid brought her by her neighbors.

The jury yesterday granted a total divorce and restored her maiden name, Miss Eva Mills, also awarding her the custody of her little daughter and giving to her an interest in some property which was attached to the petition for a divorce.

Wants Damages for Injuries.

Oscar W. Bridwell has filed suit against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company for $1,500, claiming that he was struck by a car owned by the company on September 1st, and seriously injured.

Bridwell says he was driving a wagon through Grant street, which is a very narrow street, when a Decatur car ran up behind him and struck the wagon, throwing him out and severely injuring him.

The allegation is made that the conductor and motorman failed to ring the gong, and simply called to him to look out, but not in time for him to escape injury. He places his damages at $1,500, and sues the company in that amount in the city court.

News of the Courts.

The case of Peck and others against the city of Atlanta, growing out of the erection of the Forsyth street bridge, went to the jury yesterday in Judge Berry's court, but as no verdict was reached before court adjourned, the jury was instructed to return a verdict to be opened in court this morning.

TAX COLLECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The Amount Received Falls Short of the Collections for Wednesday.

The tax collections for yesterday were considerably short of the amount collected on Wednesday. The difference was about $10,000. Yesterday's collections by Collector Payne and assistants were $31,483.83. On Wednesday over $41,000 was collected. For the first four days of this week about $112,000 has been collected. The collectors expect that the collections today and tomorrow will be much larger than for any day this year. It is believed that $100,000 will be taken in Saturday, the last day for paying without extra costs.

DULL DAY IN BROYLES'S COURT

None of the Well-Known "Moonshiners" Were on Hand.

Yesterday was a dull day in United States Commissioner Broyles's court. None of the celebrities put in an appearance.

William McBurnett, of Carroll county, gave a $200 bond to secure his appearance in court the first Monday in October. He is charged with violating the internal revenue laws.

The trial of Emmet Chastain, of Haralson county, did not come up as expected. The prisoner was on hand, but several witnesses whose presence was necessary failed to appear, and Chastain was sent to jail until today, when the trial will occur. Chastain is up for alleged distilling without a license.

MIRRORS BEING IDENTIFIED.

Citizens Recover Goods Supposed To Have Been Stolen by Springer.

The arrest of A. Springer, the Decatur street merchant who is accused of stealing mirrors from vacant houses all over the city, was one of the biggest catches the detectives have made for some time.

Large numbers of the mirrors have been recovered and more will probably follow. It is thought Springer has been conducting the business with confederates, but just who the other parties are the officials have never as yet been able to ascertain.

Dozens of the stolen mirrors have been identified at the station ohuse, and dozens remain. Innumerable houses have been robbed of this glass, and the owners can recover their property by applying at the detectives' offices in the station house.

Springer was locked up Monday night, but was afterwards released on bond. He states that he never bought the mirrors with the knowledge that they were stolen. He will probably be given a preliminary hearing today.

INGLESIDE STORE IS ROBBED.

W. J. Dabney's Establishment Entered and the Robbers Caught.

Last Monday night the store of Mr. W. J. Dabney, at Ingleside, was broken into and robbed of about $100 worth of goods. The local officials were notified, and yesterday Detectives Harris, Wooten and Lanford arrested and locked in the station house Sam Johnson, Henry Holt, both colored, charged with burglary, and Annie Copeland, a negro woman, charged with concealing the goods.

The burglars are supposed to have entered the store some time after midnight. They prized out the iron bars of one of the windows to effect an entrance, and as a result of their visit the stock of goods looked as if a cyclone had struck it the next morning.

Nearly all the goods have been recovered. The prisoners were transferred to the jail in Decatur yesterday afternoon. Te evidence is damaging against them, and they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

NINE YEARS IN PEN

The Assailant of Officer Bankston Receives the Full Penalty.

MANY CRIMINALS CONVICTED

Judge Candler Holds a Busy Session Yesterday—News of the Courts.

Will Turner, the negro who assaulted Policeman Bankston with an ax and attempted to brain the officer with the fearful weapon, was yesterday convicted of an assault with intent to murder and was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary by Judge Candler in the superior criminal court.

The trial was very short and the jury was out but a few minutes when a verdict was returned.

Judge Candler stated from the bench, as he pronounced sentence upon the negro, that he was going to be as severe as possible, as the assault upon an officer of the law in the discharge of his duty was a grave matter and one that the courts could not overlook.

"Although an officer is armed and has authority to protect himself, he is not to be attacked and assaulted by a prisoner under any circumstances. The officer is under oath to carry out the law and he must have all the protection afforded by the courts.

"It was not long ago I sentenced an officer to pay a heavy fine and serve a term of six months imprisonment because he used his pistol unnecessarily, and now I am going to see that he is protected to the fullest extent of the law. I will give you nine years in the penitentiary."

The negro appeared indifferent and was stolid and seemed to care but little about his sentence. He will be transferred to the convict camps in a day or two.

Turner assaulted Officer Bankston with an ax, and after striking the officer on the head, felling him to the ground, the negro returned and struck two more blows while the officer was unconscious upon the ground. Bankston is much better and will soon be able to resume his duties as a policeman.

Worthy Gets Four Years.

Will Worthy, a negro boy who impersonated another and drew his fellow workman's wages from the Southern railway, received a sentence of four years yesterday and will be taken to the penitentiary camp today to begin serving his term.

The negro claimed that he was named Will Newsome, and when pay day arrived, he called at the office of the paymaster and asked for his wages. He was identified by another negro, to whom he had given the assumed name.

A short while after he had been paid Will Newsome, the man to whom the road was indebted, called for his pay. Worthy was then arrested and placed in jail.

Paid Dear for His Horse.

An elderly white man named Tom Wilkerson was convicted of horse stealing yesterday and sentenced to one year on the public works.

The evidence showed that he was illiterate and half witted, and Judge Candler treated the case as a misdemeaner upon his own motion.

Tom Dismore Jones, charged with burglary, was convicted of a misdemener and given twelve months on the public works.

A MAGNIFICENT START.

The Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music Opens with the Largest Attendance in Its History.

The Georgia Female Seminary threw wide its doors for the reception of students on Wednesday and has begun what seems to be a most prosperous session. More than 125 boarders are now, the first day of the session, in the house, and others are expected during the week.

Professors Van Horn and Pearce are highly pleased with the success which has attended their efforts. Professor Van Horn reached Gainesville on Monday night from Macon with about forty girls. Professor Pearce and Miss Dickson joined forces in Atlanta Tuesday and reached Gainesville with about forty-five. Others came in from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, and today Gainesville has the largest number of schoolgirls in her history. The splendid new building is rapidly approaching completion. The teachers are all at their posts and everything has an air of industry and earnestness. Gainesville is justly proud of its great school.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies must use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

EARLY CALIFORNIA SHIPS.

How Commerce Grew in the Youth of the Golden State.

The first European vessel to enter this port, San Francisco, of which there is any record was the Eagle, in 1816, commanded by Captain William H. Davis. She sailed from Boston via the Sandwich Islands and Alaska. She brought an assortment of goods, which was a revelation to the natives, and their garments of skins and hides were substituted by the clothing of civilization. Payments were made in hides, tallow, soap and fish. The Eagle then became engaged in the sea otter trade and was very successful, as otters were plentiful in this bay and all along the coast. She made three trips, netting about $25,000 on each trip. This stimulated others, and this discovery, no doubt, gave an impetus to commerce, which made this port known to the world, says the Overland Monthly.

Commerce in these days of manna was carried on in what might be termed a "free-and-easy" manner. On many articles the duty was 100 per cent, which practically amounted to confiscation or made smuggling necessary in self defense. The Mexican officials generally opened the door. Occasionally vessels were permitted to pass Monterey—the port of entry—coming to Yerba Buena, and after selling as much of the cargo as possible return to Monterey for entry and dispose of the remainder.

The shippers were not sworn as to the value of the cargo; they gave fictitious invoices, and by this means would get off on the payment of $5,000 on a $20,000 cargo.

It became so customary to swindle the government as to scarcely excite comment, except in cases where goods were concealed in false linings of the vessels and the government officials were outwitted.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver pills. One a dose. Try them.

The Nine Mile Circle Ride.

The nine-mile circle ride of the Consolidated line is a delightfully cool one, and the present hot evenings can be made bearable by spending an hour on the cars after tea. The schedule is a good one, and cas can be taken on Peachtree or Houston streets every fifteen minutes. The trip carries one through the woods and meadows east of the city and the country breezes are delightfully exhilerating.

Refreshing breezes are found on Exposition, Ponce de Leon, Grant Park and Nine Mile Circle cars.

Men's Suits.

$10, $12, $15,
$18, $20, $25.

Pre-eminent leadership in Clothing selling helps to the opportunities that keep this store aglow and intense with interest.

Absolute newness must characterize our collection of Suits each season. And we have Autumn styles that show the elegance and contour of the finest tailoring work. They were all made for now.

Eads-Neel Co

ATLANTA. MACON.

DRINK THE FAMOUS
Wm. J. Lemp's
St. Louis Bottled Lager Beer
EXTRA PALE.

The QUALITY is Pre-eminent!
The FLAVOR is Palatable!
The EFFECT is Invigorating!
(3 to 1) The Price is Moderate.

Brain Workers Drink Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!
Merchants Drink Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!
Mechanics Drink Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!
The Robust Drink Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!
The Invalids Drink Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!
The World Drinks Lemp's Extra Pale St. Louis Beer!

AND THE WORLD IS BETTER FOR IT.

Somehow or other, LEMP'S ST. LOUIS BEER—
IS JUST A LITTLE BIT BETTER THAN ALL OTHER BEERS—So Good Judges Say.

For Sale by BAILEY LIQUOR CO.,
43 Peachtree Street, - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
fri sun tues

CARD FROM MR. C. L. DELBRIDGE

Brother of Mr. T. J. Delbridge Writes a Card of Thanks.

Below is published a card from Mr. C. L. Delbridge, brother of Mr. Thomas J. Delbridge, who met such a tragic death at Lakewood last week.

Mr. Delbridge was traveling in the west when he first received the news of his brother's death and it was a terrible blow to him. Staggering under the weight of his grief he came back to Atlanta too late to attend his brother's funeral. The sympaty of the entire community is given him and his family under the sad bereavement. Mr. Delbridge writes as follows:

"No. 22 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., September 17th, 1896.—Editor Constiiution: I want you to allow me space in your paper to thank the hundreds of noble-hearted, generous people in this city and elsewhere who have extended to myself and my dead brother's family such comfort and kind words of sympathy in this our sad time of affliction. At the time when the heartrending accident occurred, which, like a flash of lightning from a summer's sky, robbed me of a brother; took from one of the sweetest little women in the whole world a husband and lifetime companion; deprived two beautiful babies of a father; removed from this world one of its noblest and most generous men, and ended my brother's life. I was traveling in a neighboring state.

"Although about twenty telegrams were sent to as many places trying to reach me, yet I received none of them until he had been dead nearly three days.

"The first information of the sad loss we had sustained reached me at Denton, Tex., and I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the several citizens of that place who were so kind to me. They seemed to feel that a fellow-being was in trouble—for them, that was enough. To that noble-hearted gentleman, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, Mr. I. S. Mitchell and the hundreds of others who voluntarily and so cheerfully undertook the laborious work of finding my brother's body, and to those who have been so considerate in their comments, I wish to say that you have won my undying gratitude.

"Somehow it seems that your courtesies and the messages and tokens of tender sympathy, which have come in from all the points of the compass, has placed a beautiful picture of melancholy sweetness and beauty upon the dark background of our deep sorrow. This makes the burden of grief so much easier to bear.

"C. L. DELBRIDGE."

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
New and Secondhand,

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S,
39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
sept4-tf

FUNERAL NOTICES.

GREEN—The friends and acquaintances of Drs. John W. and A. F. Green are requested to attend the funeral of their father, Dr. H. H. Green, at his home in Kirkwood this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will take place at Oakland cemetery, with the following named gentlemen as pallbearers: Joel C. Armistead, George F. Glazener, Alfred S. Jenkins, Henry F. Emory, Thomas Burnsides, John F. Daniels, John Nesbit, S. H. Whatley.

MOORE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Moore are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the First Methodist church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

A called communication of Georgia lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. For the purpose of conferring the F. C. degree on several candidates. Brethren properly qualified are cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE W. CASE, W. M.
M. Z. CRIST, Secretary.

WANTS THE BUGS KILLED.

John L. Speer Complains of the Affairs of the City Stockade.

John L. Speer, of 225 Carter street, has filed with City Clerk Phillips an exhaustive complaint against the management of the city stockade. He says that the place is badly in need of the broom and water, and that it ought to be cleaned by all means.

The complainant charges that the stockade is dirty, dingy and ridden by bugs, insects and other pests of like character. He says that prisoners are compelled to work at hard labor all day and are denied sleep at night on account of the work of the insects, which make life burdensome to those confined in the prison.

The complainant asks that a committee be appointed to investigate the state of affairs at the stockade, asserting that the officers in charge are not properly conducting the affairs. Speer says that sick persons are made to work. The complaint will be referred to the council Monday afternoon.

Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route."

One fare to Dallas, Tex., and return, on account of the meeting of the sovereign grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, September 21, 1896. Tickets on sale September 17th, 18th and 19th, and good until October 1st. Quickest time, superior service, via New Orleans and the Southern Pacific Company. For further particulars, write or call on

W. H. EGAN, T. P. A.,
No. 18 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Tickets will be extended to October 10th if deposited with ticket agent at Dallas prior to September 30th. aug30-19t

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs; blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Dr. C. A. Styles has returned to the city.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
New and Secondhand,

And all kinds of school supplies. A useful present presented with each purchase, at JOHN M. MILLER'S,
39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
sept4-tf

MASS MEETING

Of National Democracy of Fulton County.

At a mass meeting this night held at the Kimball house by the Fulton county National Democratic League, organized for the purpose of promoting the cause of sound money in Georgia, it was decided to call a mass meeting at the courthouse on Saturday night next to select delegates from Fulton county to the state convention, called to assemble in Atlanta this month, to nominate an electoral ticket for Georgia, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to issue the call.

We, therefore, the undersigned committee, by the authority aforesaid, hereby call a mass meeting of Fulton county sound money democrats to assemble in the courthouse basement at 8 p. m. Saturday, September 19th. At this meeting delegates will be chosen to the state convention for the nomination of an electoral ticket for Georgia. We earnestly request all democrats of Fulton county who agree with our views and purposes to assemble at the time and place named.

Atlanta, Ga., September 15th, 1896.

Marshall J. Clarke, Chairman.	Hugh T. Inman.
Joseph Jacobs.	W. W. Draper.
Geo. R. DeSaussure	A. L. Holbrook.
Jacob Haas.	Hooper Alexander.
Paul Romare.	Thos. F. Corrigan.
A. V. Gude.	V. H. Kreigshaber.
J. Frank Beck.	O. Pappenheimer.
Otto Schwab.	W. S. Thomson.
F. M. Scott.	W. A. Russell.
G. V. Gress.	W. R. Hammond.
J. J. Knott.	L. Cohen.
J. R. Nutting.	W. A. Mathews.
	Joseph F. Burke.

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FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
17 E. Alabama St.
Examine our stock before buying. Save 25 per cent. Repairing. Phone 230.

Fall 1896 | New Tailoring Novelties | New Men's Suits | New Boys' Suits | New Children's Suits | Fall 1896
New Suits | New Hats | New Collars and Cuffs
New Over-coats | New Hosiery | New Handkerchiefs
Fall 1896 | New Neckwear | New Underwear | New Mackintoshes | New Umbrellas | Fall 1896

We open the season with every Department filled with reliable Merchandise, at reliable prices—Male attire from head to foot.

HIRSCH BROS.
Everybody's Clothiers. 44 Whitehall.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. T. J. LITTLES, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.
Capital and Surplus $200,000. : : : : : Stockholders' Liability $320,000

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks, upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our Savings Department we furnish books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. For out of town customers we issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Withdrawals can be made only on presentation of the book or certificate.

We have bought out the stock of the Southern Trunk & Bag Co. We will sell all Trunks and Traveling Bags at prime cost for next 30 days.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
L. LIEBERMAN,
92 WHITEHALL ST.



The Fred Paint Co. PAINTS AND ARTISTS MATERIALS GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING 41 & 43 EAST ALABAMA ST

FOR RENT—NO. 104 EDGEWOOD AVE.



GORDON SCHOOL BUILDING.
Suitable for Manufacturing Purposes, Gas, Water and Steam heat. For terms apply to Roby Robinson, No. 12 Equitable building.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have for sale a splendid piece of property on Whitehall street, between Windsor and Hood streets, that I can sell at a sacrifice.

This lot fronts 60 feet on Whitehall street and runs back one hundred and twenty feet to Orange street.

The location is one of the best in the city for large tenement houses, and can be built upon so as to pay a handsome interest on investment.

Also a beautiful lot on Georgia avenue, near Loyd street, that can be bought at a bargain. This locality has been greatly improved in the last twelve months by a number of new homes.

Several charming homes in West End at reduced prices.

I have for rent two stores in the Kiser building, on South Pryor street. These stores are in the center of the city and are suitably located for any business.

G. W. ADAIR.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

The three-story building with basement, corner Alabama and Loyd Sts., formerly occupied by Jack's Steam Bakery. It has a front of 50 feet on Alabama street, and will make a splendid wholesale house. Has railroad trackage. W. A. Hemphill.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans.

TO LOAN—Two sums, $3,000 and $1,200, in bank to loan from 1 to 5 years.
FOR RENT—Desk and space in our office, 409 Equitable building.
NEW HOUSE, Piedmont avenue, east front, lot well shaded, for sale at $6,500. Make us an offer for it.
WASHINGTON ST.—8-room house, lot 66x140, north of Richardson street, for $5,500.
KIMBALL ST.—7-room house, large lot, covered with oak grove, $3,000.
BALTIMORE PLACE—New 7-room house, north front, reduced from $7,000 to $6,250.
BARGAIN in central property, near center of city, 50x200, alley side and in rear, for only $20,000.
MONEY TO LOAN—6 and 8 per cent. Office 409 Equitable. Telephone 1208.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate Loans & Renting Agents

$2,200—For an elegant lot in block and a half of Peachtree, on one of best cross streets, 50x143, very cheap.
$5,000—Piedmont avenue house and lot, 8 rooms, cheap.
$1,200—Store and 4-room house, Marietta street; rents for $12.50 per month.
$7,500—Beautiful Peachtree lot, must go. One of the prettiest on street.
$1,000—5-room house on electric line, corner lot.
$2,250—For two elevated nice lots on paved street, north side; splendid investment.
$500—Decatur lot, three-quarters of an acre, shaded.
TELEPHONE, 363. Office, 12 East Alabama street.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 98 Peachtree St.

Telephone 1075.
1,300 ACRES in Greene county, Georgia railroad runs through this land for a half mile; one mile from depot; land lies perfect, not washed, about one-half cleared, balance original forest hard wood; would make a splendid stock farm or hay fields. In fact, you can raise anything that grows in this country on this land, and you can buy same at the sum of $5 per acre. This is your chance to put your money away safely, no matter if silver or gold wins. Come and see us.
DO YOU WANT a home? If so, we have several bargains. A beautiful corner home on Whitehall street; an elegant home on Georgia avenue; a perfect ideal of a home on Juniper street; just the home you want in Inman Park. In fact, we have them all over the city and at prices that will suit your pocketbook.
WE HAVE a 5-r. cottage well built, stable, fine spring, young orchard, 9¼ acres of land in all; fronts Marietta road, which we can sell at a bargain, or trade for a home near Howell station.
WE HAVE some very cheap homes for sale or exchange, ranging from $750 to $2,500 in all parts of the city, on very easy terms. If you wish to buy or exchange, call and let us talk about the property we have to sell. We know we can do you good.
OUR RENT LIST is small, but we have a few nice homes yet to rent, and several good business houses; also offices and bedrooms. Should you be looking for either, call to see us.
WE HAVE several amounts of money in bank here to place, and if property is worthy of the loan we can fix you up all O. K.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full size package.
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